

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES

SEP 25 1920

U.S. Department of Agriculture

113

MCINTOSH COLLECTION

Every variety in this collection for its season, comes as near the McIntosh standard of quality as possible.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 Early Harvest | \$.30 |
| 1 Fall Pippin | .30 |
| 1 King | .30 |
| 1 MCINTOSH | .40 |
| 1 Northern Spy | .30 |
| 1 SCARLET BEAUTY | .50 |
| 1 STEARNS | .50 |
| 1 Winter Banana | .30 |

List Price \$2.90

Collection Price 2.00

W.L.McKAY PROP.
GENEVA, N.Y.

Are You a Little Undecided What to Plant This Spring?

IF SO LOOK AT OUR COLLECTIONS—THEY WILL HELP YOU TO DECIDE.

We offer the following collections: Each one gives you a substantial reduction from the cost of the same varieties ordered separately.

McIntosh Collection, 8 choice varieties of apples for \$2.00. See front cover.

Big Red Apple Collection, 14 of our finest varieties of apples, including the two new varieties, *Scarlet Beauty* and *Stearns*, for \$3.00. Page 8.

SWEEPSTAKES COLLECTION OF DWARF APPLE TREES, twenty different varieties, only \$5.00; or any ten for \$3.00. Page 11.

Comice Collection of Pears, including *Comice* and *Bosc*, 6 fine sorts for \$2.00. Page 13.

Two Cherry Collections, the "*Marguerite*", including two new, choice varieties, 6 trees for \$1.75, and the "*Royal*

Duke" Collection made up of the four new varieties, for \$2.00. Page 17.

Two Plum Collections, The "*Mikado*", 6 Japanese varieties, for \$1.50, and the "*Pearl*" collection of European varieties, 6 trees including the new kinds "*Pearl*" and "*Palatine*," \$1.75. Page 18.

Empire Peach Collection, 15 different varieties including all the special kinds, for only \$2.00. Page 21.

Three Grape Collections, The "*Lakeside*" 12 varieties for \$1.50, the "*Dessert*", 3 varieties for \$3.50 and the "*Arbor*" 6 choice kinds for \$1.00, all on page 23. The "*Arbor*" is also on the last page of cover, represented in colors.

The Garden Collection of Raspberries, five varieties, 30 plants, only \$1.00. Page 24.

The Blackbird Collection of Blackberries, five varieties, 30 plants, only \$1.00. Page 26.

OUR GUARANTY

We guarantee our customers against wilful or intentional substitution or change of labels, and will exercise the greatest care to have every variety exactly what it purports to be. In case of any error we will replace with other stock or refund the money. We guarantee our stock to be strictly as represented, first-class in all respects for the sizes and varieties sold, and to be delivered in good condition.

CASH WITH ORDER

You will readily see that it is impossible for us to open hundreds of small accounts every spring, with the attendant labor and expense of bookkeeping; that we ask for cash with order is no reflection whatever on the credit of our customers, but a necessity to the success of a mail order business.

MANNER OF REMITTING

Any way most convenient to yourself will be satisfactory, except do not send money in a letter without registering it. The safest way is by either postal or express order, New York draft or your own personal check.

ALL SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS

Except (1), in case of orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you order freight shipment.

The cost of expressage over freight on small orders is less than generally supposed, and, for the safe transit of orders small enough to go in a bale, is, in our opinion, absolutely imperative. **DON'T PAY GOOD MONEY FOR GOOD STOCK AND THEN JEOPARDIZE IT FOR THE SMALL SAVING THERE MIGHT BE BY SHIPPING IT BY FREIGHT.** We will use our best judgment in shipping, unless we receive positive orders from you.

SUBSTITUTING

If we are out of a size ordered by you we will send the nearest possible in size, of the same variety; we will make no substitutions in the variety, however, without your permission.

We suggest, however, that if your order is a small assortment for home use, that you give us permission to substitute if necessary, as in all cases where we avail ourselves of this permission we make it a point to give better varieties if possible, than those ordered, and it also saves much correspondence. It is especially desirable in filling orders sent late in the Spring to have this permission, as we are then more apt to be out of some varieties. In making substitutions the variety is labelled true, and we do not send a low priced kind for one of our choicer varieties, even under a general permission to substitute.

FUMIGATION

We take no chances on shipping stock infested with any insect pest; regardless of whether it is required or not we always fumigate all stock shipped by us and in using our stock you take no risk whatever.

HEIGHT OF TREES

Measured from the ground up, just as they grew in the nursery. The root is not included in measuring the height.

WE DELIVER ALL SHIPMENTS

Properly packed and in good condition, at the express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., when our responsibility ceases.

SPRAYING CHEMICALS AND AGRICULTURAL LIME

For prices, see inside of back cover.

No. 98 STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, of Geneva, County of Ontario, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305, of the Agricultural Law and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

CALVIN J. HUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

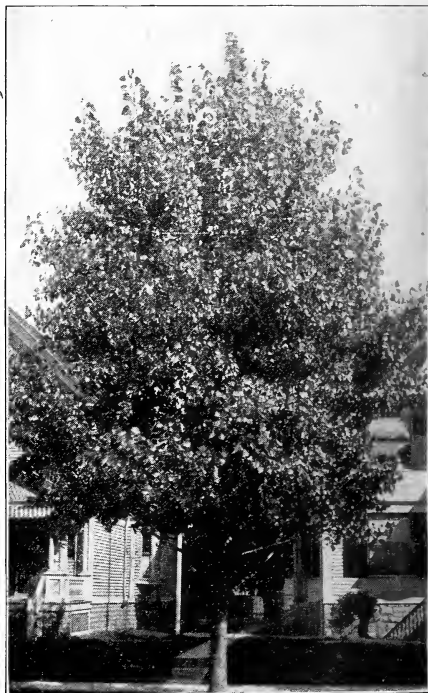
CAROLINA POPLAR

The Quickest Growing Shade Tree.

The cut shows a tree not over five years old.

PERFECTLY HARDY, Price, 25c

SPECIAL FOR THIS SPRING—Six Trees for One Dollar



CAROLINA POPLAR

ORDER BLANK

13th EDITION

It will be a Convenience to us to have Orders sent on this Blank as far as possible.

IN ORDERING, PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS:

FREIGHT SHIPMENT is best for all orders of sufficient size to require boxing.

EXPRESS SHIPMENT is best for orders small enough to be baled—taking everything into consideration, it is cheapest in the end. If in doubt, leave it to us to decide; we shall do this according to first, what will be best for the stock, and second, which will be cheaper for you.

ADDRESSES: Be sure to fill in both mail and shipping addresses, in full, as indicated in blanks below.

SUBSTITUTIONS: Be sure to give permission for substitutions if you are willing it should be done, especially in case of small orders or when only a few of a variety. All substitutions will be labelled true, but **not made without your permission.** No high-priced or special variety, like Herbert, will be substituted at all, even under a general permission.

NAMES: We shall appreciate your giving us the names and addresses, on the back of this sheet, of such of your friends and acquaintances as you think would like to have this catalogue. We do not try to see **how many** catalogues we can distribute, but to **how good a class of people** we can send them; we rather have five or ten names of this class of people than scores selected on the "hit and miss" plan.

W. L. McKay, Proprietor of the Van Dusen Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Please send me at the proper time the coming season, the goods indicated on this order

sheet, (1) *By Express.* (2) *By Freight.* (3) *By which ever way you think is advisable.* { Erase two of these three }
 { directions leaving the one } for which I enclose
 { you wish followed. }

\$.....in form of.....[Draft, P. O. Order, Etc.]

Date..... Signed.....

Ship to [name of consignee].....

P. O. Address.....

County.....State.....

R. R. Station is.....on.....R. R.

Express Office is..... { Name of
Express Co.

[illegible]

PLANTING

The best way to plant all nursery stock, if you can afford the time, is to dig a generous hole, trim the ends of all roots, set the plant the same depth as it grew in the nursery, fill in with very finely pulverized soil, **without any packing whatever**, flood the hole with water and let its action settle the soil about the roots. When the water has done its work, fill in the last two inches with perfectly dry soil, **without packing, then mulch. Use plenty of water.**

The next best method is to fill in a little at a time, **tamping the soil hard about the roots**, leaving the top two or three inches as **loose as possible**, then mulch.

TRIMMING

For a medium head fruit tree cut out all but two to four branches, trimming these to not over six inches in length, cutting "to a bud"—a slanting cut, above the bud. For a high head, cut off all branches except the one best adapted for a "leader," cut this to the height desired, or if too short, grow it to the desired height. If you want lower heading in your peach trees, cut the body square off at the desired height. Do not trim evergreens! Ornamental trees and shrubs, shorten in the branches as savagely as you have the heart to do! Grapes, cut off all except one shoot, shortening that to only two to four buds. Small fruits, treat a good deal as you do shrubs. Roses, follow directions given under "Roses," page 29.

All stock that is planted in the fall should not be trimmed till spring.

CASH WITH ORDER

It is no reflection on one's credit, that this point is so strenuously insisted upon. Catalogue orders average only a very few dollars each, and to carry many hundreds of such accounts would necessitate an advance in prices that would throw a material added expense upon the buyer.



From left to right, first come Bessie and Jessie, two rather good looking ladies of six and seven years. Though quite young these faithful ones can discount most of us in habits of industry. Next to them is their driver, Elob Aumick, who has been with us only two years; next comes the "boss", just completing 31 years on the place, and then John Hildreth, a man of about seventy years, hale and hearty, who is completing his twenty-fifth year with us. This man is the son of one who started the industry which has made Geneva prosperous and famous. His father, Isaac Hildreth, in partnership with William G. VerPlanck, started the first nursery at Geneva, in 1839. Next him is Francis E. Hyatt our Foreman, and William Hyatt, both born on the place and both having worked for us, man and boy, about 25 and 20 years respectively. Their father Charles Hyatt, came from England in 1868 and worked for us 35 years till his last illness in 1903. Next to William Hyatt is Albert Aumick a youth of sixteen, two years with us, who last fall in our apple picking contest from large trees and with rather small fruit made a record of 107 bushels in nine hours, coming next to the foreman with 112 bushels. Standing, are two sons of Italy—Mike Truance who has been with us about twelve years, and John Weddera who has just engaged for his fifth season. Can any of my farmer friends show a better record in length of employment than this?

HEIGHT OF TREES

I have no criticism to make of the nurserymen who, in grading their trees, include the root when giving the size of their trees. I simply wish to call your notice to the fact that **our measurements are as the tree stands when planted.** Its only interest to you as a buyer is to know that my 3 to 4 ft. peach trees are the same grade of trees as the 4 to 5 ft. grade of the nurseryman who includes the root in the height. My 5 to 7 ft. trees are a **stronger grade** than the 6 to 7 ft. trees where the root is included.

By the way, just what is meant by a "5 to 7" ft. grade? It does not mean that in every order, or in every variety, some trees must necessarily be 7 ft. high; it does mean that none should be under 5 ft., and from that size up to whatever height the variety naturally attains in the nursery. In some varieties like the strong growing Japan plums, sweet varieties of cherries, and Kieffer pears, there may be quite a proportion of 7 ft. trees, while in such as Worden-Seckel, the sour cherries, Sutton Beauty, Fameuse and Early Harvest apples, a 7 ft. tree in a young block is rare. The expression "5 to 7 ft." is exactly equivalent to the expression "5 ft. and up;" both are trade terms that mean practically the same thing; I presume we nurserymen incline to the use of the former expression **because it sounds bigger!**

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLE TREES



A SAMPLE OF OUR EXTRA SIZE APPLE TREES

WHAT DOES IT COST TO GROW AN APPLE ORCHARD TO BEARING AGE?

It's about like this for a ten acre orchard planted 40 by 40 feet, estimating man and team at \$4.00 per day, calling the man's time at \$1.50.

I do not for a moment suppose this estimate is exact or will apply equally to different localities, but it is reasonably close to the average cost for good care. I estimate that with proper methods an orchard will begin to bear in about eight years.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Fitting land for planting, about \$5.00 per acre | \$ 50.00 |
| Planting 275 trees, 40 x 40 feet, about | 20.00 |
| Eight years cultivation, about 20 days per year | 640.00 |
| Eight years interest at 6% on land at \$100.00 per acre | 480.00 |
| Eight years hand work, about 5 days a year | 60.00 |
| Four sprayings with Lime-Sulphur Solution, about | 60.00 |

\$1310.00

Cost of 275 McIntosh for permanent orchard, \$30.00 per 100

82.50

▶ Total outlay, about

\$1392.50

Well, WHAT IS IT WORTH? A very conservative estimate of the value of young apple trees till they come into bearing, is one dollar for each year's growth on each tree. This is about as it is usually estimated in damage cases where young trees are destroyed, and while ample for trees moderately cared for and high for poorly cared for trees, if you had a few missing at the end of eight years, you would be glad to pay double this amount for each one if a cash payment could restore them.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 275 trees 8 years old at \$8.00 per tree | \$2200.00 |
| Deducting the outlay as estimated above | 1392.50 |

Leaves a gain in value over the outlay, of

\$ 807.50

There is one mighty noticeable fact in this estimate—the very small cost for trees in proportion to the cost of bringing them into bearing. Don't try to start an orchard on "cheap" trees—it's saving in the wrong place. You can buy ten cent trees of the "just as good" variety—the woods are full of them—but DON'T DO IT! It's like putting a calico patch on a silk gown. The very best tree that skill can produce and money can buy is none too good to be worthy of the labor you should spend on it.

Our estimate shows the most expensive way possible to get an orchard, and still it shows a splendid increase of value. A judicious cropping of the land during all these eight years should enable you to show as increase in value, the entire \$2200.00 which your trees will be worth when the orchard commences to bear. In other words, a judicious system of inter-cropping will pay for the entire outlay until the orchard commences to bear.

If willing to go into the business following a little more intensive method, plant your permanent varieties, Baldwin, McIntosh, Greening, Spy, Russets, Stark, King, etc., 50 x 50 ft. and fill in three times as many more trees at 25 x 25 ft. of varieties that are especially early bearers such as McIntosh, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Twenty Ounce, Constantine, Wagener, Bismarck, Yellow Transparent, etc., which can stand 20 to 25 years before removing them. Nearly all the most successful orchardists follow this method.

I have followed this method in growing Montmorency cherries, planting as close as 14 feet apart each way, just twice as many trees as there will ultimately be. In the past ten years each one of these additional trees has given me over two dollars worth of fruit per year—to be more exact, \$22.00 worth per tree. This makes the cost of trees at \$15.00 to \$17.50 per 100 look small, doesn't it? We are following the same method also with McIntosh—planting 21 by 21 feet.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

For permanent orchard plant 40 to 50 feet apart each way. This may be filled in with quick bearing varieties as "fillers," 20 to 25 feet each way.

PRICES except as noted, cash with order

| 2 and 3 year trees | | | | One year trees | | |
|----------------------------|------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 | | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
| Extra size, 5-7 ft | 30c | \$3.25 | \$22.50 | About 2½-4 ft..... | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |
| Regular size, 4-6 ft | 25c | 2.75 | 20.00 | | | |

Not less than a dozen one year trees sold of one variety

HEIGHT MEASURED FROM THE BUD UP

EARLY VARIETIES

Caroline Red June—A very dark red, small, but very good early apple. July to early winter.

Early Harvest—This and the Sweet Bough are the two standard early varieties representing the "Harvest Apples" that we used to steal when we were boys. A large, high quality, yellow apple. July, August.

Early Strawberry—A small apple, of good quality, handsome, dark red, striped. August.

Golden Sweet—A good sweet early variety for home use. Medium size, yellow. Middle of August till last of September.

Red Astrachan—Medium size, red, striped, with a heavy bloom; flesh very white, juicy, quite acid and fine quality. A fine early cooking variety. Late July to September.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, very tender, sweet and juicy, perhaps the most popular of the old early kinds. August and early September.

Yellow Transparent—A very light yellow, almost white; good sized and probably the earliest bearing variety of the sixty odd kinds listed here. Late July and August.

(Note—This is one of the really valuable Russian varieties imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1869. Its quality is not up to either Early Harvest or Sweet Bough, but it is good, and about between the two in acidity; but it is such an early bearer of heavy annual crops of wonderfully perfect fruit, that it has become one of the most widely disseminated of the more recently introduced varieties, and seems to hold its own in all localities. Recommended for home use, and for markets within shipping distance calling for early fruit. W. L. M.)

FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

Alexander—Largest size, with red blush or bright carmine stripes. Fairly good. September to December.

Autumn Strawberry—A pinkish, medium size apple of good quality, streaked with carmine. September to December.

Bismarck—A very large apple, striped with light and dark red. An extremely early bearer. October to early winter.

Constantine—A large bright red apple, heavily striped. Particularly suitable for culinary use and market. September to November.

(Note—This variety we have from buds taken direct from the tree in bearing on the grounds of the N. Y. State Experiment Station at Geneva. It is so similar in every way to Alexander that it may be said to be practically an improved Alexander, in that it is a heavier average cropper with a larger percentage of marketable fruit, begins ripening a little later and continues longer in season. I have watched this particular tree for several years and can assure my customers who are inclined toward Alexander, that Constantine seems the better variety. W. L. M.)

Duchess of Oldenburg—A medium sized apple with splashes and stripes of bright red and crimson, good for culinary use. Extra hardy, and does well over a very wide territory. Late August and September.

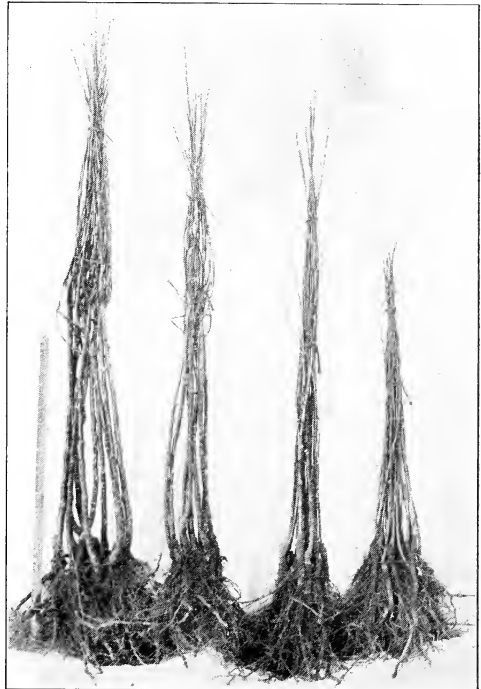
Fall Pippin—Large, yellow, sometimes faintly blushed; a splendid dessert and cooking apple. Late September to January.

Fameuse (Snow)—Below medium size, but a high quality apple, bright red, somewhat striped. The tree is a crooked grower. October to mid-winter.

Gravenstein—Large size and of fine quality; striped with light and dark shades of red. Late September to early November.

Every variety of fruit tree listed in this catalogue is grown in our nurseries at Geneva. It is better for you to buy from one who grows as nearly as possible all the trees he sells, as every time a tree is handled increases the liability to error and entails just so much more hard usage for the tree.

Don't understand me as claiming to grow every tree we ship; we do however, grow all varieties offered for sale, buying only as we sell out of a variety. When buying from other growers we deal only with those whom we know intimately in a business way, and in whom we have entire confidence. W. L. M.]



2 year old
Apple trees
extra size

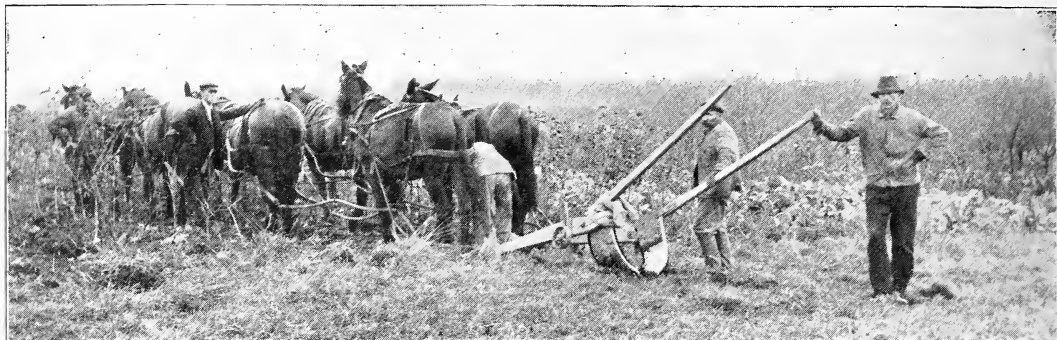
2 year old
Apple trees
regular size

Special; listed
on inside of
back cover

1 year old
Apple trees

STANDARD APPLE TREES

For Prices, see page 5



OUR TREE DIGGING GANG

FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

King—A large, striped red apple, one of the best in quality. October to January. **This apple probably ranks fourth in quantity grown in New York State.**

Maiden Blush—Good size; pale yellow with crimson blush on one side; very juicy, and good for culinary use. September to December.

McIntosh—Above medium size; clear whitish-yellow or greenish, washed and deeply blushed with bright red and striped with carmine, highly colored specimens becoming dark purplish red, overspread with a thin lilac bloom. Flesh white, sometimes veined with red, firm, fine, crisp, tender, very juicy, agreeably aromatic, perfumed, sprightly sub-acid, becoming mild and nearly sweet when very ripe; **very good to best for dessert.**

(Note—If you were to ask me for the highest quality apple grown today, I should answer "McIntosh.") Its hardly worth while to try to describe a flavor; take the best apple you have ever eaten, imagine it a little more crisp, a little more tender, and a little finer flavor—this will come nearer the McIntosh than any description we can give. Beach's "Apples of New York" (1905) says, "It has not been sufficiently tested to demonstrate fully its value for commercial purposes, but it is regarded by many as one of the most promising varieties of its class for general cultivation in New York." If Prof. Beach were writing now I believe he would recognize the very prominent place that McIntosh has been making for itself in the commercial markets during these seven or eight years. It is today a leader in price in our eastern markets, for the fall and early winter trade. I keep McIntosh for my personal use till January first, in my house cellar, and have shipped it from storage clear into April, and seen it bring big prices. Quoting from a Boston market report now before me, dated November 19th, Alexander, Twenty Ounce, Pound Sweet, Spy and King are quoted from \$1.50 to \$2.50, Fameuse \$1.50 to \$3.00 and McIntosh, \$2.50 to \$4.00. That has been the quotation for the past six or eight weeks. The old McIntosh trees on our farm during the past thirty-one years that I have known them, have failed only a very few years to bear good to heavy crops. I can definitely recall but one or two failures. It will be a very few years before this variety takes the place of King as the fourth largest producer in our eastern apple region.

If you plant but a single apple tree, this should be the one. W. L. M.)

Pound Sweet (Pumpkin Sweet)—A very large yellow apple, often with a slight brownish-red blush.

While this year we are making a considerable reduction in apple prices on our "general" list, on Baldwin and McIntosh the demand is such that we are obliged to maintain the same prices we held last year. The reason for this is that here in the East these two varieties comprise fully half of the total commercial plantings. Price of one year, same as other varieties.

Good for culinary use, especially for baking. October to January.

Twenty Ounce—This apple grows to very large size; it is yellow, splashed with bright red. Good for culinary use. September to early winter.

Wealthy—Large in size, but with tendency to smaller size as trees age. Attractively marked, with narrow red splashes. Very juicy and of high quality. October to January.

Wolf River—Large; deep red blush, with broad carmine stripes. Very showy, only fair quality. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

Bailey Sweet—Fruit above medium in size, and very good in quality. Deep red in color, slightly striped. October to January or later.

Baldwin—A large apple, juicy and of good quality. Bright red blush, striped with carmine. November to March or April.

(Note—This apple originated about 1740 near Lowell, Mass. It was known as the Woodpecker; also as Pecker, Butters, and later as Felch, Steels Red Winter and variations of its final name of Baldwin, which was given it forty or fifty years later. It is the leading commercial apple of New York, New England, Southern Canada, Northern Ohio and the southern peninsula of Michigan. Prof. Beach estimates that over one-half of the apples produced in New York State are of this variety, although it was little planted here till about 1850. The original tree was standing in 1817, but had disappeared prior to 1832. A monument has been erected on the site of the original tree. W. L. M.)

Ben Davis—Above medium in size, mottled with clear dark carmine stripes. Ordinary quality, and a fine keeper. January to June.

(Note—This is the variety which the apostles of "High Quality" unite in cursing. To the man contemplating planting apple trees however, it is worth while perhaps, to note the fact that the man who has a bearing orchard of Ben Davis smiles at the hard things said against this apple, and **keeps right on growing it!** The Horticultural Professor should remember that the man who grows apples commercially does not expect to eat them himself—he grows them to sell, and it is a fact that this variety is a money maker. Right on my own farm if I were to choose between the Baldwin and the Ben Davis to plant extensively, I should choose the latter without hesitation as the more profitable variety of the two. W. L. M.)

SPECIAL MCINTOSH AND BALDWIN PRICE LIST

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|----------------------|------|----------|---------|
| 2 and 3 year trees | | | |
| Extra size, 5-7 ft | 40c | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| Regular size, 4-6 ft | 30c | 3.25 | 22.50 |

| | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| One year trees | | |
| About 2½ to-4 ft. | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |



Overlooking our old packing ground, when all our packing was done out doors instead of in our packing house and cellars as at present

STANDARD APPLE TREES

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued (Prices, see page 5)

Black Ben Davis—Medium size and good quality. Brilliant red, often with some pale yellow. January to April or May.

Boiken—Large and of good quality. Bright yellow, often with pinkish red blush. November to March.

French Pippin—Fruit large to very large, and of good quality. Bright pale yellow with conspicuous russet or green dots, and often with a thin brownish blush. January to May or June.

Golden Russet—Above medium in size and very good in quality. Usually well covered with yellowish or golden russet, and often has bronze cheek. December to April or later.

Gano—A medium sized apple similar to the Ben Davis, perhaps slightly better in quality. It is mottled and blushed with bright red, and slightly striped. December to May.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large in size, and of very good quality. Clear deep yellow in color, with pale yellow or russet dots. November to January. (Note—This variety originated in West Virginia, and is more successfully grown in the south and southwest than in New York and the east. It is a choice variety but should not be planted here except as one or two of a collection. W. L. M.)

Hendrick Sweet (Sweet Winesap)—Medium in size, and good in quality. Bright green or yellow, with reddish spots or with a pronounced brownish red blush. December to April or May.

(Note—Perhaps the best all round sweet apple we offer. It is strictly a choice home variety, and has proven a profitable apple to grow for market in many regions of the state. W. L. M.)

Hubbardston—An apple above medium in size, and of high quality. Yellow, blushed and mottled with red. January to April or later.

Jonathan—This apple is medium or under in size, but of very good quality. In color it is bright yellow, blushed with red and attractively striped with carmine. November to January or later.

(Note—It is not worth while to grow this apple here unless in a very small way. It is a leading variety in both the middle west and the further northwest regions; and as it comes from these regions to our market, probably no apple, not even McIntosh, is quoted at as high average prices. W. L. M.)

Lady Sweet—Fruit generally large and very good in quality. Well overspread with bright red

splashed with carmine. One of the most desirable sweet apples for commercial plantings. November to April or May.

Longfield—Usually below medium in size; from good to very good in quality. Pale yellow with pinkish blush, not striped. At Geneva this is a fall apple, but further north may be kept through the winter.

North West Greening—Generally large, but variable in size; quality fair to good, and hardier than the Rhode Island Greening. Clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Here in the east it is not equal to the Rhode Island Greening. January to April or May, often later.

Northern Spy—Large size fruit of high quality. Blushed with bright pinkish red, mottled and splashed with carmine. November to nearly the close of the season.

(Note—This originated as a seedling in this county about twenty-five miles West from Geneva, early in the 19th century. It began to attract attention about 1840, and today stands third in the state in the quantity produced. It is distinctly a "highest quality" apple, in our estimation ranking next to McIntosh. It is a late, though uncertain keeper, has a very delicate skin, and should be handled with the utmost care. The tree is a very strong, large grower, and should be given plenty of room. Many regions grow good Spy with the one defect that it fails to attain the high color which it should have to bring the best returns. W. L. M.)

Ontario—A cross of Northern Spy with Wagener. Quite large and of very good quality. Yellow with brownish red blush, more or less splashed with carmine. Especially desirable for culinary use. November to March or April.

Opalescent—A large apple with quality good to very good. Pale yellow overspread with deep red, and very slightly streaked. November to March.

(Note—This is of recent introduction, and as seen at the State Experiment Station during the last few years, is proving to be a far more promising apple than was first supposed. It is at least worth a careful trial. W. L. M.)

¶ **Pewaukee**—Above medium in size and fair to good in quality. Green or yellow, washed or mottled with orange-red or red. November to April

STANDARD APPLE TREES

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued (Prices, page 5)

Rambo—A medium sized apple of good quality, but seems not adapted to eastern culture. Pale greenish yellow, mottled with red and striped with carmine. November to February.

Red Canada—Medium sized and high quality. Light yellow, well covered with deep red blush, slightly striped. November to March or later.

Rhode Island Greening—Above medium in size and very good in quality. Green, varying to yellow, sometimes with brownish red blush. October to March or April.

(Note—The apple that dates back over two hundred years and is today producing more fruit in New York State than any other variety except Baldwin, deserves more than a passing notice. It originated as a seedling at a place called Green's End near Newport, where a Mr. Green kept an inn. It became known as "Green's Inn," and in other states, as "Green's Inn apple from Rhode Island." This variety when first picked, and for several weeks thereafter when kept in common storage, is a rather moderate priced apple; but when handled right and placed in cold storage it has for years brought prices during the winter and spring, well up at the top. It is a prolific cropper and there are few varieties that will give a larger percentage of number one apples than this. This is one of the varieties that we have planted in orchard quite extensively. W. L. M.)

Rome Beauty—Medium size, sometimes becoming very large, and of fair quality. Yellow, more or less mottled with bright red and splashed with bright carmine. November to April or May.

(Note—Another apple that we are growing commercially. As good a keeper as Ben Davis, just as handsome, and better in quality. We have kept this apple in our nursery cellars till April with practically no shrinkage and in perfect condition. From our experience here it should be kept till late when the market is cleared up of the better red apples, when it will be readily taken at surprisingly good prices. It should be allowed to hang on the tree very late, which it will do with comparative safety owing to its long stem which allows it to swing in the wind instead of breaking off. W. L. M.)

Roxbury Russet—Above medium size and very good quality. Skin usually covered with greenish or yellowish-brown russet. December to May.

Seek-No-Further—An apple of above medium size and of high quality. Deep yellow shaded and splashed with rather dull red, but often more highly colored. February.

Senator—Size varies from below medium to large, and quality is high. Deep rich yellow, well covered with bright red, striped. November to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus)—Below medium to large in size, and of high quality. Rich yellow, often almost entirely covered with bright red striped with darker red. One of the really great apples. November to March.

Stark—Medium to large fruit of fairly good quality. Pale green or yellow, more or less blushed or mottled with red, slightly striped with darker red. January to May or June.

(Note—This is a variety with many excellent features; the tree is one of the strongest growers there is, and bears annually good crops without the tendency to over bear. The fruit averages large, is smooth and uniform, and, having a thick, tough skin, is a splendid keeper. It is not up to Baldwin in quality and is an average low priced variety. For the man, however, who has not access to cold storage, it is an apple that he can put right in common storage and bring into the market in April and May and it will bring him better prices than could be realized at picking time with far better and higher priced varieties. The Stark, Ben Davis and Rome Beauty are similar in that they are all medium to low in quality, all good, annual bearers, all handsome, all great keepers, and all will give the best results for the least care of any three varieties on our list. W. L. M.)

Stayman's Winesap—A medium to large sized apple; quality good to very good. Green or yellowish, often nearly covered with rather dull mixed reds, slightly striped with dull carmine. December to May.

Sutton Beauty—Size medium and quality very good. Lively yellow ground color, well covered with attractive bright red striped with carmine. November to March.

Tolman Sweet—Below medium in size, quality from good to very good. Pale clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed. November to January.

Wagener—Medium to large in size and very high in quality. Bright pinkish red striped with bright carmine. November to February.

Winter Banana—This apple often grows very large, and the quality is very good. Pale yellow with pinkish red blush. November to April.

Yellow Bellflower—Size varies from medium to very large. A good apple for culinary use. Bright lemon yellow, often with brownish red blush on exposed side. December to April.

Yellow Newtown—Medium to very large in size, and of best quality. Yellow, often with brownish pink blush. February to May.

CRAB APPLES

PRICE, same as apples

Excelsior—Very large, yellow, splashed with red; a beautiful little dessert apple. Early September.

Hyslop—A fine old variety, above medium to large in size; dark purplish red; fine for culinary purposes. Late September and October.

Martha—One of the newest varieties; large; yellow, covered with red, good to very good. September to November.

Transcendent—The "old reliable" crab apple, probably the best jelly crab of them all. Medium to large, bright yellow, with bright red cheek. Late August and September.

\$3.00 BIG RED APPLE COLLECTION \$3.00

1 Early Harvest

1 Sweet Bough

1 Constantine

1 Fall Pippin

1 King

1 Maiden Blush

1 Wolf River

1 Hubbardston

1 Northern Spy

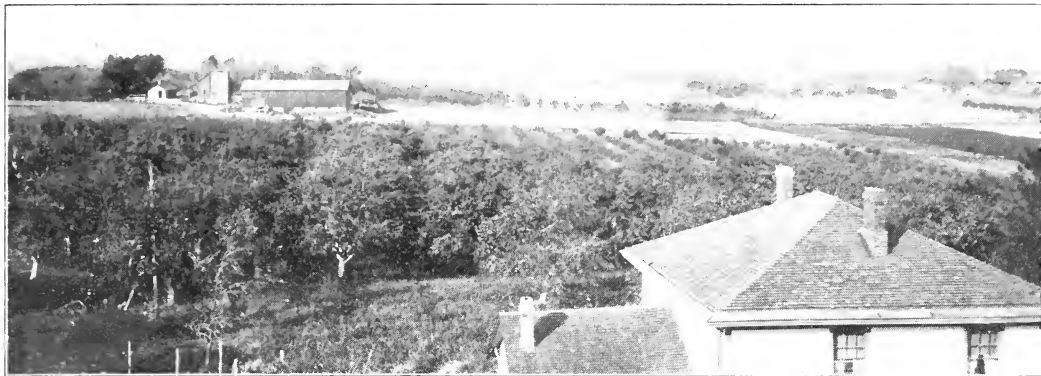
1 Roxbury Russet

1 Stark

1 Talman Sweet

Also, 1 SCARLET BEAUTY, the "BIG RED APPLE," and 1 STEARNS, the new Fall variety
FREE WITH THIS COLLECTION

14 Apples, list price, \$4.60
COLLECTION PRICE, \$3.00



HOME OF THE BIG RED APPLE

TWO NEW EARLY WINTER APPLES

These Two Apples Free with the "BIG RED APPLE COLLECTION" on Preceding Page.

SCARLET BEAUTY—The Big Red Apple

PRICE, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$40.00 per 100.

It is only about once in a lifetime that the opportunity comes to a nurseryman of getting hold of such a prize as **The Big Red Apple**.

A cross between the Pearmain and Stone apples, and a **magnificent apple**. It is distinctly large without being coarse, of a vivid, brilliant, all over red—as handsome as a fine McIntosh and much larger. It is of fine quality, a regular and heavy bearer, and every admirer of "**The Big Red Apple**" will get it to absolute perfection in the **Scarlet Beauty**.

THE STEARNS APPLE

PRICE, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$40.00 per 100

A late fall and early winter variety which has attracted very favorable notice during its test for several years at the State Experiment Station grounds. It is a handsome, bright red, good sized apple, mild sub-acid and of good quality, showing far more than usual those greatest qualities of all for a profitable apple—**regular and heavy bearing qualities**.

ONE YEAR OLD TREES

We hear a lot of talk of the relative merits of one and two year old trees—**what about them?**

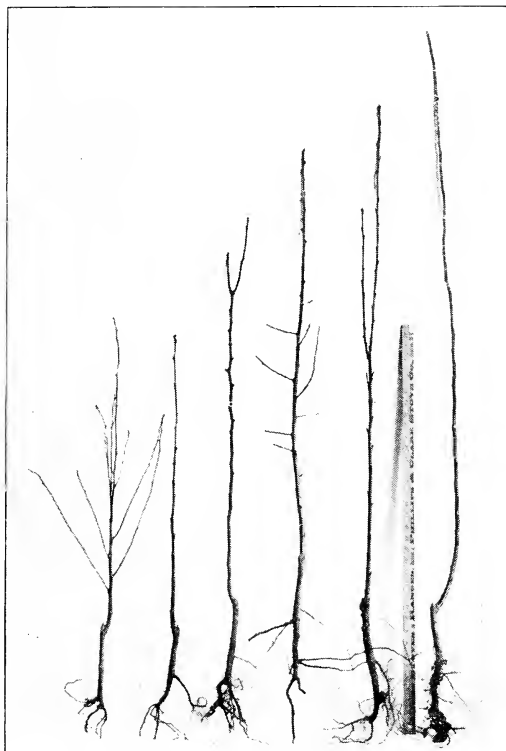
First, price; the *Rural New Yorker* of Nov. 11, 1911, says, "The nurseryman can sell this tree (a one year old) at a profit for one-half the price that he can for a two year old." Let us see about this; it takes two years to grow a one year old tree, three years to grow a two year old! To be very brief, besides the fact that it takes two-thirds as much use and cultivation of the land as a two year old, the following hand processes must be gone through with, to make a one year old; first year, trimming seedling, planting seedling, second trimming, budding, cutting strings; second year, cutting tops, stubbing, three sproutings. This is ten different times they must be gone over, some of them very slow and laborious, and requiring skilled workmen; during the third year, all the hand work required is once trimming! I believe a close estimate will show that nine tenths of the cost of growing a block of trees is incurred while bringing them to the age of one year.

Second, how do they measure up with older trees planted at the same time? The picture tells the story better than words. Those given here

(Continued on page 10)

EXPLANATION OF ADJACENT CUT

1 Sour Cherry, untrimmed, about 2 ft. 3 in. high; 2 Same, trimmed, about 2 ft. 2 in. high; 3 Pear, about 2 ft. 7 in. high; 4 Plum, about 2 ft. 8 in. high; 5 Sweet Cherry, about 3 ft. 6 in. high; 6 Apple, about 4 ft. 2 in. high.



1 2 3 4 5 6
FAIR SAMPLE OF ONE-YEAR OLD TREES

WHAT ABOUT ONE YEAR OLD TREES?



Reine Claude Plum Orchard, 5 years old, in bearing. Planted Spring 1908 with 1 year trees such as Mr. W. J. McKay is holding.



One year Montmorency, and same after one season's growth

are truthful representations from my own plantings. I believe it to be true that in four to six years the one year old will catch up with the older tree, and come into bearing just as soon.

Third, which had you better plant? If planting only a few or a few dozen, by all means plant the extra size, older trees. I know you will be better satisfied with them. If you are contemplating extensive planting it is a different matter; it becomes a matter of your personal preferences and experience. The advantages of the one year old, as I see it, are that it takes a quicker start, costs less money, less for transportation and less labor in handling and planting; you can also more easily train it to the exact style of head you prefer—high or low, open or pyramidal. Its disadvantages are that it is more liable to injury through accident or carelessness, and if planted in the fall, more liable to winter injury. I doubt if this disadvantage applies to a spring planted one year old; but if there is any difference it would without doubt be in favor of the older and larger tree. I have planted both with perfectly satisfactory results but in large plantings am coming more to prefer the yearling. In the fall of 1911 I planted 1550 one year Montmorency, and in June 1912, I myself counted 1550 live trees; this was after the coldest winter here in ten years. The adjacent cut is from a picture taken in this planting. Remember always that with either age tree, **the one that is planted earliest and best in the spring is the one that will do best.** This means that you should place your order early—during the winter or very early spring. Your friend the nurseryman will appreciate this, and he can give you much better service.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Dwarf Apple trees are grown on either the Paradise apple stock, or on the Doucin; the former produces the extreme dwarfed style of apple tree, the latter, a style of tree less dwarfed, and one that will in a few years make bearing area sufficient to bear a crop of fruit that is worth while. **Our Trees this year are all grown on the Doucin stock.**

The Dwarf apples are specially valuable to the small land owner who wants a few trees of different varieties for his own family use. You can crowd six to eight trees on the same space that a large, standard tree should have, and this advantage is great, especially for the early and fall varieties when you want a succession of apples for home use from July to December.

We are growing only the varieties of Dwarfs here listed—please do not order any others as we cannot furnish them.

Price, strong one-year-old trees, 40c each, \$4.50 per doz., \$30.00 per 100

EARLY VARIETIES

For descriptions, see page 5.

Early Harvest

Excelsior—description page 8.

Golden Sweet

FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

For descriptions, see pages 5 and 6.

Bismarck

Constantine

Fall Pippin

Fameuse

Gravenstein

King

McIntosh

Stearns (see page 9)

Twenty Ounce

Wealthy

Wolf River

WINTER VARIETIES

For descriptions see pages 6, 7 and 8.

Baldwin

Ladies' Sweet

Northern Spy

R. I. Greening

Stayman Winesap

Winter Banana

TWO AND THREE YEAR DWARFS

We have a few dwarfs left from last spring of the following varieties, which we shall use instead of one year old trees of the same varieties as long as they last.

Yellow Transparent Hendrick Sweet

Duchess Oldenburgh Northern Spy

Fameuse R. I. Greening

King Rox. Russet

Twenty Ounce Seek-no-further

Wealthy Sutton Beauty

While they last, same price as one year old



TYPICAL DWARF APPLE TREE, 7 YEARS OLD, IN BEARING
One of two or three hundred on the State Experiment Station grounds.

SWEEPSTAKES COLLECTION

20 Dwarf

20 Different

Apple Trees

Varieties

The above twenty varieties, one tree of each,

ONLY \$5.00

Or, 10 trees, any 10 varieties, \$3.00

In case one or more varieties are sold out, we reserve the right to make up the number with other kinds.

LIST PRICE, \$7.50 COLLECTION PRICE, \$5

STANDARD PEAR TREES

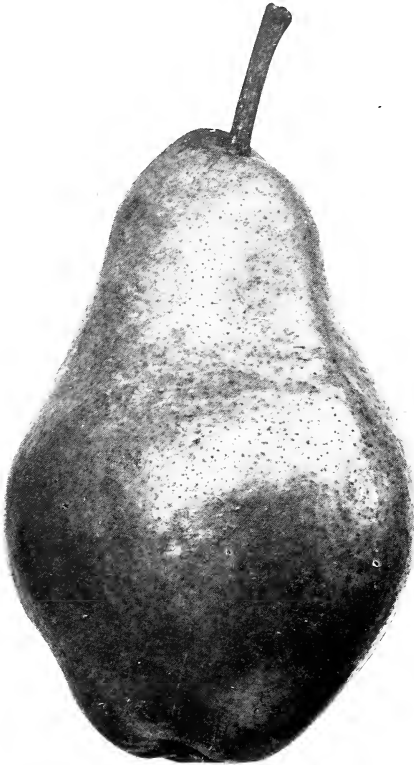
Pears require a strong soil for the best development of tree and fruit. A rich loam topsoil with strong clay subsoil is for the great majority of varieties, the ideal soil. Of course the land must not be wet.

Never plant closer than 16 ft. in commercial orchards, and 18 is better. In garden or lawn of course much closer planting is allowable.

PRICES, except as noted, cash with order

| 2 and 3 year trees | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 5-7 ft | 35c | \$3.50 | \$25.00 |
| Regular size, 4-6 ft | 25c | 2.50 | 20.00 |

| One year trees | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| About 2½-4 ft | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |



BARTLETT PEAR

EARLY VARIETIES

Prior to October

Bartlett—Stands in the same relation commercially among other pears, as Baldwin does among apples. Large size; rich yellow when ripe, with a beautiful, blush cheek; highly flavored, juicy, buttery, very vigorous, bears very abundantly at a comparatively early age, and is an annual bearer. August and September.

(Note—This is one of the really great varieties. There are other varieties that are handsomer, others that are higher quality, others that may bear more fruit per tree, others that sell for a higher price, others that will keep better; but there is no pear that today holds the place of the Bartlett in popular esteem, and no variety in sight that seems by any possibility, liable to take its place. The only variety I can suggest which, in its class, seems so sure of holding its supremacy as the Bartlett, is the Montmorency cherry. We have about 600 Bartlett trees in bearing, planted very close-together, 14 feet apart—and they are averaging us from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per tree. Blight? Yes, there is a little blight right along; it's a good thing in limited quantities—keeps us on our metal to keep ahead of it. Ten years ago I was told that the orchard was going, and it did look bad at times, but all these years it has

kept right on blighting a little, we have kept right on cutting it out, and the orchard has kept right on producing just as though it was fun! This illustrates a fact in fruit growing to which I want to call attention; if you plant only fruit that has no enemies to fight, you will never plant any. If such a fruit existed today there would be such a flood of it in the market that it wouldn't be worth anything, anyway. So Mr. Prospective Fruit Grower, congratulate yourself that in this business there is scope for all the ingenuity, observation, executive ability and hustle you can bring into it, and there is not the slightest danger of your getting rusty from lack of having enough to think about!

But about this Bartlett—its one of the very best orchard propositions there is today, in any locality where they will thrive. We have two young Bartlett orchards coming on, and it is our policy to plant 200-300 trees about every five years. We regard it as one of the surest things in the orcharding line. W. L. M.)

Clapp's Favorite—Very large; pale yellow, blushed with red; very high, rich quality. Should be gathered very early. August.

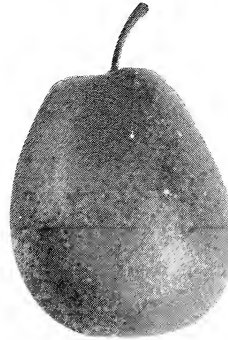
(Note—This is a most delicious early variety for use, and it is also one that is coming more and more into favor as a market variety, the quotations for a term of years showing a very much higher price paid for it than formerly. It must be picked while perfectly green—not later than the middle of August, or it will go down very quickly. It ripens to perfection only when picked early. This is a finer quality pear than Bartlett and handsomer, and a prolific bearer. W. L. M.)



Clapp's Favorite

Flemish Beauty—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit large, roundish, very subject to scab if not sprayed; pale yellow, mostly covered with russet patches, with a reddish brown cheek; slightly coarse, but a very fine, high quality pear. September.

(Note—This grand old variety is not valuable for market, but a tree or two should be in every fruit collection. The tree is an enormous grower and bearer. I should rate it in these respects ahead of all varieties here listed. W. L. M.)



Flemish Beauty

Worden Seckel—Seedling of Seckel, by S. Worden originator of the Worden grape. Fruit medium in size, larger than its parent; pale yellow, overspread with red on the sunny side; flesh white, melting, not as rich and vinous as Seckel, but finer grained, very good. September.

(Note—A poor grower; if necessary we reserve the privilege of grading as in Seckel. W. L. M.)

STANDARD PEAR TREES PRICES PAGE 12



CLUSTER OF KIEFFER PEARS

LATE VARIETIES

October and later

Kieffer—Tree very vigorous and an early, heavy and regular bearer; fruit medium to large; yellow, blushed with red on the sunny side; flesh coarse, juicy, of very medium quality, but excellent when canned or cooked. October.

(Note—This variety illustrates how little quality has to do with the popularity of a variety. It is probably the poorest quality, when eaten out of hand of any variety here listed; cooked or canned it is superb. Although introduced only 30 to 35 years ago, there are probably more Kieffer grown today than any other pear except Bartlett. If for home use, one or two trees are all you want. If planting it commercially, you should plant enough to be able to ship a car load when it comes into bearing, unless near a large market. It is a profitable variety to grow, though not equal to Bartlett. Is more easily grown however, and seems less liable to the ordinary orchard troubles. To get large fruit and the small fruit is not wanted at all, it should be closely pruned every year, even when old, differing in this respect from Bartlett. It should also be let hang on the tree as late as you dare risk its blowing off. Hold it back all you can as the late market is better than early. It has been held till the holidays in storage profitably, though we do not advise it. It is not wanted for the canning trade, but finds its way to the cheaper trade of our large cities. For the past few seasons we have found Boston the best Kieffer market for good stock. W. L. M.)

Beurre D'Anjou—Large; greenish yellow, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, aromatic, very good. October, November.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Large with uneven surface; greenish yellow, often streaked and spotted with russet; very juicy, sweet, very good. October.

COMICE COLLECTION

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Bosc, \$1.00 | 1 Kieffer, \$.35 |
| 1 Comice, \$.75 | 1 Seckel, \$.35 |
| 1 Flemish, \$.35 | 1 Sheldon, \$.35 |

Total List Price, \$3.15

COLLECTION PRICE, \$2.00

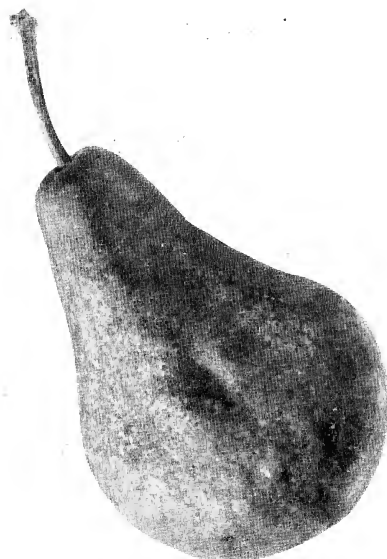
[We have never before given the high average quality and value in any Collection as in this]

BEURRE BOSCH

1-year old only, 2½–4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100

Large; dark yellow, covered with cinnamon russet and sometimes tinged with red; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, best. October.

(Note—This variety is among the first three or four of the highest quality pears. It has the further advantage of great beauty in both color and form. When picked it keeps in common storage but a short time, and should be gotten into market immediately—Oct. 15th to 30th. If first put into chemical cold storage, however, it can be taken out a short time before the holidays and then kept in cool, common storage for six to eight weeks. The minimum price for a bushel box in the New York or Boston markets is about \$2.00, and from that up. This is also a variety that blights more or less, but notwithstanding we have planted between 300 and 400 trees of this variety during the past year. Bosc will sell well in any local market, and even a few trees will be found highly profitable. It is certainly something that every one should have for home use. The Bosc is probably the most difficult variety for the nurseryman to grow of this entire list, and it is for this reason the most expensive. We have succeeded in growing it in one year however, to such perfection that our stock has each year been cleaned up at one year of age and this is the only grade that we can offer this season. You will find them very fine trees and will give good results. W. L. M.)



BEURRE BOSCH PEAR

STANDARD PEAR TREES PRICES PAGE 12

COMICE

One year old only, 2½-4 ft., \$.75 each, \$7.50 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100

Also known as Doyenne de Comice, and Beurre Robert

The tree is a healthy grower and good bearer. Fruit large, roundish pear shaped, sometimes varying somewhat in form; color lemon yellow, with a greenish tinge; flecked with patches of pale brown russet, often blushed in the sun. The flesh is yellowish white, fine grained, very tender, rich and sweet. October, November.

(Note—This is an old variety, not very much grown except in the larger collections, but a pear which seems to be coming into some prominence and entirely on its merits of quality, size, good bearing qualities and general excellence as a splendid variety for home use, deserving a place among such high quality varieties as Bosc, Sheldon, Seckel and Flemish. It is a variety we cannot afford to leave out of our home collection. W. L. M.)

Lawrence—Medium size, very productive; greenish yellow, often marked with russet; very good. Early winter.

We cannot too strongly urge the excellence and economy of our different collections. They contain our choicest family varieties. In our "Comice" collection for example, there are the five highest dessert quality pears of our entire list, covering all seasons, and the one best canning variety. You will find this the same all through.

DWARF PEAR TREES

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|---------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 3-4 ft. | 30c | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |
| Medium size, 2-3 ft. | 20c | 2.00 | 15.00 |

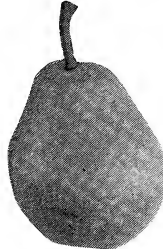
Bartlett, Clapp's, Duchess, and Seckel are most highly recommended.

We can also furnish a limited number of Dwarf Anjou, Bosc, (50c), Flemish, Kieffer, Lawrence and Sheldon, regardless of size at 30c, except as noted.



CHAMPION QUINCE

Seckel—Our most highly flavored pear, the standard of excellence. Fruit small, yellowish brown, with a russet-red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, aromatic, with a rich, spicy flavor; quality, very best. September and October.



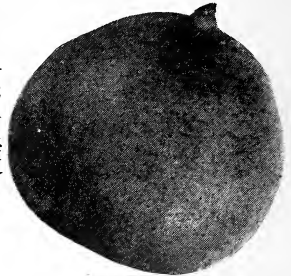
SECKEL

(Note—The Seckel has often been incorrectly called a poor grower in the nursery; it is a **short** grower, especially for the first two years, but even from the first is of a very sturdy, straight, upright habit, making a handsome, symmetrical growth. Seckel probably ranks third in commercial importance in the State. On account of its shorter growth as a young tree we reserve the privilege of grading it about a foot under Bartlett in all sizes. W. L. M.)

Sheldon—Tree vigorous, hardy, productive; medium to large size, roundish, apple shaped; greenish, changing to a yellowish russet when fully ripe. Flesh whitish,

very juicy, melting, rich, very high quality. October.

Vermont Beauty—Below medium in size; greenish yellow, bluish and speckled with red on the sunny side; of fine quality. Early October.



SHELDON

QUINCE BUSHES

PRICES

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|----------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 3-4 ft. | 35c | \$3.50 | \$25.00 |
| Regular size, 2-3 ft. | 25c | 2.50 | 20.00 |

Bourgeat—A new variety, very highly recommended. Large size, smooth, rich golden color, a late keeper. The most vigorous grower of all varieties.

Champion—A strong grower, very early bearer, about two weeks later than Orange. Small, two year trees right in the nursery row are very often loaded with fruit.

Orange—Large, round golden yellow. The standard commercial variety everywhere but has blighted badly the last few years.

Sweet Winter Quince—An exceedingly handsome, medium sized, pear shaped quince, originated by the late William P. Rupert of Seneca, N. Y., who first on a large scale grew and introduced the Yellow Transparent and Longfield apples and Vermont Beauty pear. It is a late keeper, quite sweet and a little beauty.

APRICOT TREES

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|--------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 3-5 ft. | 25c | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |

Montgamet—A large, rich yellow apricot of the very finest quality.

Smith's—A valuable new variety, introduced by N. C. Smith, Proprietor of "Highlands" on Seneca Lake, N. Y.

CHERRY TREES

In the entire Eastern portion of the United States, probably no fruit outside of apples, generally does so well as the cherry. About the only absolute necessary soil requirement is that **it must not be wet**. Like the peach in this respect, the tree will not live in land that holds water in surplus of the trees' requirements.

In Northern New York and the coldest parts of New England the sweet varieties cannot stand the severe cold of winter, but there are very few localities indeed where the sour varieties cannot be grown.



"Napoleon Avenue" on The Van Dusen Farm. A beautiful driveway through the center of the farm, bordered by Napoleon Cherry Trees. Costs almost nothing and more than pays the taxes.

SWEET VARIETIES—Plant 20 to 22 ft. apart

PRICES, cash with order

| 2 and 3 year trees | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 | One year trees | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|----------------------------|------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 5-7 ft | 35c | \$3.50 | \$25.00 | About 3-5 ft | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |
| Regular size, 4-6 ft | 25c | 2.50 | 20.00 | | | |

Not less than 12 sold of any variety of one year old trees, except when single rates are especially named.

SWEET VARIETIES—BLACK

Black Tartarian—Fruit large, heart shaped, purplish black; quite juicy; very tender and of fine flavor and quality. Not so firm as Windsor, but decidedly higher in quality. If only **one black cherry is wanted for home use**, this is probably the best. June, early July.



WINDSOR

good shipper and valuable commercial variety. In both quality and size is the inferior of Tartarian, but withal is a fine cherry and adds greatly to the length of the season. Middle to last of July.

Windsor—Medium to large, nearly or quite black when fully ripe; flesh somewhat juicy, tender, meaty and very firm, making it a

SWEET VARIETIES—LIGHT COLORED

Governor Wood—It is fortunate that all cherries are not the great commercial varieties like Napoleon and Monmorency. Here is one that the commercial world would never miss if it were no longer grown, but for just a single tree in the home garden, it could ill be spared. A medium sized, amber colored cherry, with red cheek, a tender, sweet and delicious variety suitable only for home use. First of July. **One year only, 25c.**

Napoleon Bigarreau—Probably the best light colored, commercial variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped; skin whitish yellow, changing when fully ripe to a rich yellow with a brilliant red cheek, sometimes covering nearly the entire cherry. Flesh very firm, sweet and meaty, very good, ranking however, in quality below the Yellow Spanish whose season it overlaps, being a little later. Is at its perfection about July 8th to 12th.

Rockport Bigarreau—Fruit large, heart shaped, amber yellow with bright red cheek. A tender, juicy, fine flavored variety for home use, but too tender for shipping. First of July. **1 year only, 25c.**

Yellow Spanish—Large, heart shaped, amber yellow with a bright red blush; meaty, sweet, very rich, rather more juicy than Napoleon and distinctly higher quality, and at the same time nearly as firm and a good shipper. Like Napoleon, if sprayed to control rot will hang a long time on the tree. Early July.



View from the hill at west end of The Van Dusen farm with Montmorency and Kieffer orchards in the foreground, and showing the State Experiment Station buildings in the distance at the left, with Seneca Lake and the City of Geneva toward the right.

CHERRY TREES

SOUR VARIETIES—Plant 16 to 18 ft. apart

All sour varieties are lighter growers than the sweets, and are graded correspondingly shorter.
PRICES, cash with order.

| 2 and 3 year trees | | | | One year trees | | |
|----------------------------|------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 | | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
| Extra size, 5-6 ft. | 35c | \$3.50 | \$25.00 | About 2-3 ft. | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |
| Regular size, 4-5 ft. | 25c | 2.50 | 20.00 | | | |

EDITOR'S NOTE ON CHERRIES—I am very frequently asked "what varieties of cherries do you advise me to plant?" Instead of making notes on the different varieties following their descriptions, I will consider the cherry question as a whole, briefly as possible, and substantially as I have answered the same inquiry to the *Rural New Yorker*, at request of friend Collingwood.

The whole thing first depends on whether you can grow both sweet and sour varieties, and, above all other considerations the market in which you expect to place them. If you can grow sweets and sour and intend to sell to the canning trade, you want Napoleon only for sweet, and all the Montmorency you can get picked in two weeks. If you want to extend your planting further than this limit, then add as many English Morello as you want to, and they will give you two weeks more picking at least. I have grown cherries for the canning trade exclusively for about fifteen years, and the above scheme is absolutely right for that branch of the trade. Growing for a general market however leaves one greater latitude in selection of varieties, and the following need be taken as only suggestive, based on a general knowledge of markets and varieties, but without a knowledge of your particular market and local conditions. This branch also divides on the line of whether your market is distant or right at hand; in both cases you want assortments which give you the longest possible marketing season, but if your market is distant you must exclude all varieties too soft and tender to stand shipping. Early Richmond might almost come in this class, but if picked when just red but not ripe it can be shipped, and you need this variety for your first sour cherry to catch the higher, early market. For a distant market, for sour varieties I would suggest Early Richmond, Montmorency, Marguerite and English Morello. At Geneva these varieties will cover four or five weeks, Richmond commencing very soon after July 1st. One orchardist here this year picked his last Morello August 10th. Of these sour varieties I would plant for distant markets about one-sixth to one-fourth Richmond, one-fourth to one-half Morello, one-eighth to one-tenth Marguerite and the rest Montmorency. For a nearby market I would add about one-eighth to one-tenth Abbesse, reduce Richmond to about the same and increase Montmorency very largely. It might also be well to add a very few Osthelm, a very late variety.

In Sweets for a distant market, I would feel perfectly safe in relying entirely on Napoleon and Windsor, though Yellow Spanish might safely be added. To these varieties for a local market I would advise a few Gov. Wood for an early light colored variety, and certainly Black Tartarian, dividing them according to the proportions of Black and light colored varieties desired. For carrying long distances I would feel safer with Windsor than with any variety named here. It colors quite well before ripening and so can be picked while firm enough to carry with less risk than any of the others. It also gives a long shipping season.

As between the profit in growing for the canning trade and a distant market, I believe the former is the more profitable. The Canning trade is the one we grow for, and, of the three varieties here recommended, we have about 3300 trees of which one-third are in full bearing. For ten years there has not been a season when the crop has not paid for the land they stand on twice over, every year. Our stock of nursery trees of these varieties are budded from our bearing trees, and we know they are right. W. L. M.)

Montmorency—The name "Montmorency" has come to be the generally accepted name for "Montmorency Ordinaire", the great commercial variety here described, although it is frequently by mistake called "Large Montmorency" in some catalogues. The Large Montmorency is rarely grown in any quantity

by nurserymen, and compared with the Ordinaire is of very minor value. As compared with Richmond, larger, less acid, brighter red, ten to twelve days later, less juicy, firmer, more meaty, making it an ideal variety for canning. The range of seasons with us for the last few years has been, earliest July 4, latest July 26, with small pickings possible both before and after those dates.

Dyehouse—Fruit medium size, flattish; lighter red color than Richmond; a very good, productive sour cherry, similar to Richmond except smaller and hardly as good, but a few days earlier.

Early Richmond—Fruit medium to large, roundish, dark red; flesh pale yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant sub-acid, last of June to early July.

English Morello—Very dark red, almost or quite black when ripe, when they attain very large size. Very acid, very rich, very juicy. When people refer to the "old-fashioned sour cherry," this is the variety they have in mind. Trees very light growers, dwarfish, but heavy and annual bearers. Can be planted much closer than Richmond or Montmorency. Last of July, August.



MONTMORENCY

CHERRY TREES SPECIAL VARIETIES AND COLLECTIONS

ABBESSE d'OIGNIES

Very vigorous, forming a large tree; the fruit is very large, attractive, very dark red; the flesh is yellowish white, juicy, fine grained, tender and soft, an agreeable sub-acid; season middle to last of July.

This is one of the Duke class of cherries, but is not strongly acid, is exceedingly rich, and I regard it as perhaps the highest quality of any cherry I have ever eaten. From my observation of it during the past few seasons, it is among the latest of the really fine varieties. Is in season for a long time, making it especially desirable for home use.

It is a variety which should be in every door yard or garden.

Price, 2 year trees, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

"THE MARGUERITE"

Fruit unusually large, heart shaped, light red, often showing a little yellow on the shaded side; flesh pale yellow, juicy, mild, sub-acid; season very late. We have been fruiting this in a small way for several seasons and it is a variety that has pleased me more and more each season. A great bearer and develops young. We have had fruit the same year the tree was planted.

It is a great big, handsome, fine quality, firm meat cherry, and I am more than proud to have reintroduced so valuable a variety.

Price, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

ROYAL DUKE

The exact origin of this variety is unknown. It was introduced into England from France by the English Horticultural Society, and in 1871 the American Pomological Society placed it in their catalogue of desirable French varieties. I have seen it on our State Experiment Station grounds, and it has impressed me as being a valuable variety. It is not strongly acid, about intermediate, and high quality; very dark, almost black when fully ripe; rather late. Price, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz. One year trees only.

| "THE MARGUERITE" COLLECTION | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 "MARGUERITE" | \$5.00 |
| 1 "ABBESSE" | .75 |
| 1 English Morello | .35 |
| 1 Early Richmond | .35 |
| 1 Yellow Spanish | .35 |
| 1 Black Tartarian | .35 |
| Total List Price | \$2.65 |
| COLLECTION PRICE | \$1.75 |

McKAY'S LATE MONTMORENCY

For several years a limb on one of our Montmorency trees has matured its fruit about ten days or two weeks later than the rest of the tree, showing it to be a case of land variation or "sport." The fruit appears to be true Montmorency except in this one particular, so far as I am now able to note. If, after a satisfactory test, which will require many years, it proves to have the good points of Montmorency, it will become a very valuable addition to the cherry family in that it will about double the picking period of this variety. Without such test I make for it only this one claim—that we can just about commence picking it when Montmorency is finished. These trees will be only one year old except a very few two years which will go to those ordering first. My stock of trees is very limited this season, and I offer these few chiefly to give opportunity to test them in other localities. Price, \$1.00 each regardless of quantity, except in collection.

ROYAL DUKE COLLECTION

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Abbesse | \$.75 |
| McKAY'S LATE MONTMORENCY | 1.00 |
| Marguerite | .50 |
| Royal Duke | .75 |
| Total List Price | \$3.00 |
| COLLECTION PRICE | \$2.00 |



"THE MARGUERITE" CHERRY
50c each

PLUMS

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. The plum is a heavy feeder, and will stand plenty of fertilizing. It does best on our rich deep loams, with clay sub-soil.

PRICES, cash with order, except as noted

2 and 3 year trees

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|----------------------------|------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 5-7 ft | 35c | \$3.50 | \$25.00 |
| Regular size, 4-6 ft | 25c | 2.50 | 20.00 |

One year trees

| | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| About 3-5 ft. | \$2.40 | \$17.50 |

Not less than twelve sold of any variety of one year old trees, except when single rates are especially named.

JAPAN VARIETIES

The Japan varieties are very distinct from the European. They are earlier and heavier bearers, and the trees are **tremendous growers**, and **tremendous croppers**. While rather inferior to the European varieties in quality, they grow in many localities where the others will not, and so fill a decidedly useful place.

Abundance—Very productive of average good sized fruit, of a dark red color, juicy, fine grained, tender, very sweet, rich and pleasant; very good; freestone. Season early, before Burbank.



BURBANK

Burbank—Very productive; fruit large, dark red over a yellow ground; flesh rich, yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender and sweet; clingstone. Conceded the best of all the Japans either for home or commercial use. August.

MIKADO COLLECTION

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1 Abundance, | \$.35 | 1 Oct. Purple, | \$.35 |
| 1 Burbank, | .35 | 1 Satsuma, | .35 |
| 1 Red June, | .35 | 1 Wickson, | .35 |

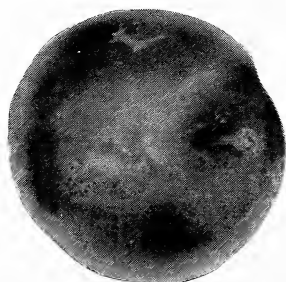
Total Price, \$2.10
COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.50

Red June—Medium to large, heart shaped, garnet red; flesh yellow, firm, meaty, sweet, good. Very early, before Abundance. Clingstone. Trees lack hardness in some sections.

October Purple—Large, roundish, dark red; flesh yellow, very juicy, fine grained, melting. Clingstone. Early September.

Satsuma—Large, roundish, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red, juicy, fine grained, moderately firm, slightly sweet with an almond flavor. Pit small, clingstone. Sept.

Wickson—Rather shy bearer; fruit very large, heart shaped, greenish yellow blushed with red, changing on maturity to a very dark red; flesh yellow, juicy, coarse, firm and sweet; clingstone. Early September.



WICKSON

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Bradshaw—Very large, egg shaped; dark violet red changing to purple when ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sweet, rich, juicy, **very fine quality**, and **one of the best if not the best dessert plum**, but not valuable as a market variety except for short distances. Half freestone. August fifteenth.

Fellenburg (Italian Prune)—Fruit large, oval, purplish black with thick white bloom; flesh greenish yellow, fine grained, tender, firm, agreeably flavored, very good quality; freestone. September.

German Prune—Fruit medium size, oval; skin purplish black, covered with thick bloom; flesh green, rather dry, fine grained, firm, sweet, of very good quality; freestone. September.

Lombard—Vigorous, very productive, an annual bearer; large, oval, purplish red, becoming very dark; flesh yellow, juicy, fine grained, fairly firm and sweet, good; half freestone. August, September.

(Note—This is one of the old "standbys" you should have. It's easy to grow and is in good demand. W. L. M.)

Reine Claude—The true Green Gage—Large, round, green turning to the most **perfect golden yellow when ripe**, in which stage it compares with Bradshaw as a dessert plum of the **very highest quality**. Flesh throughout its changes is the same as the skin in color; freestone. September, October.



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

Shropshire Damson—An improved Damson, grown with success in New York; medium size, oval, purplish black with thick bloom; flesh golden yellow,

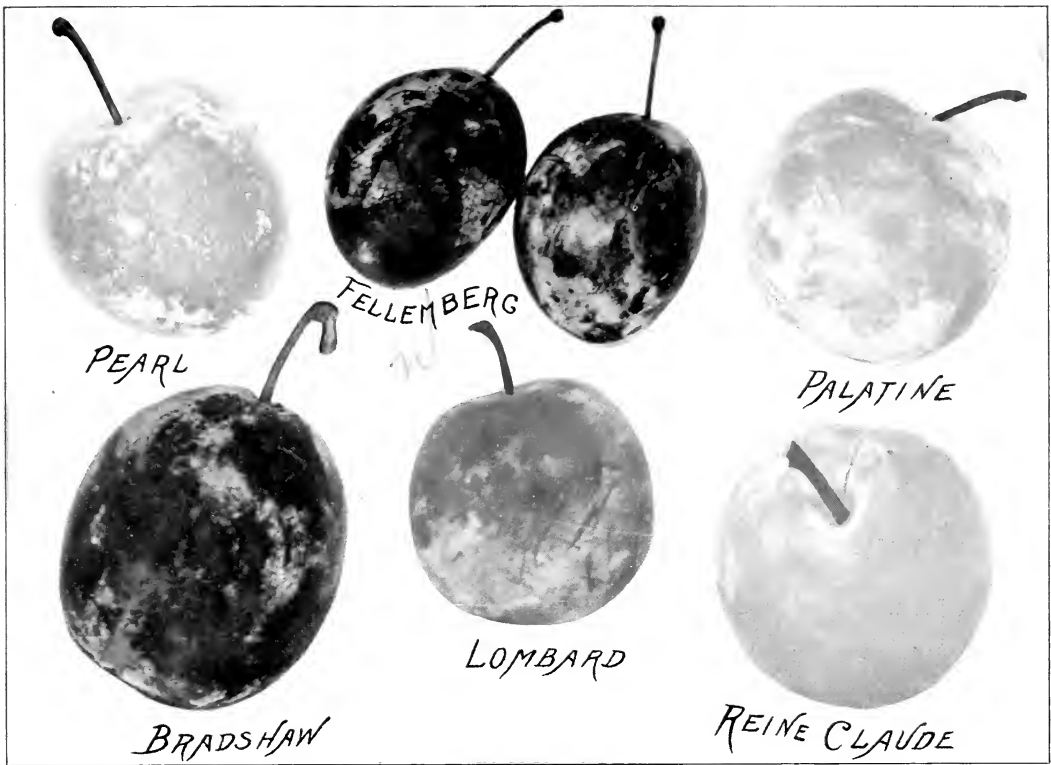
fine grained, firm, sour, changing to an agreeable, sprightly flavor when ripe, clingstone. September, October.

Yellow Egg—A very vigorous, productive variety; fruit very large, long, oval; an attractive golden yellow covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, rather coarse, sweet and tender, of good quality; nearly free. September.

PEARL COLLECTION

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 PEARL, | \$.75 | 1 PALATINE, | \$.50 |
| 1 Bradshaw, | .35 | 1 Lombard, | .35 |
| 1 Fellenburg, | .35 | 1 Reine Claude, | .35 |

Total List Price, \$2.65
COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.75



The above six varieties constitute our "PEARL COLLECTION" listed on page 18. The six for only \$1.75.

PLUMS

We offer for the first time, two very interesting varieties of plums—the "Palatine," a very old variety dating back to Colonial days, and the "Pearl," of quite recent introduction.

We append notes to each by Professor Hedrick, taken from "The Plums of New York."
Both these varieties appear in our Pearl Collection.

PEARL

1-year old only, 75c each; except in the Pearl Collection

Fruit large, roundish oval; color golden yellow, obscurely striped and splashed with dull green, mottled; flesh deep yellow, juicy, firm, very sweet. Quality **very best**; midseason.

(Note—"One can grow seedlings of some plums with considerable certainty of getting respectable offspring—plums worth having in an orchard—but the chances of growing a variety of **superior** quality are small indeed. It is a piece of good luck, a matter almost wholly of luck, when, as in this case, but one parent is known, to secure as fine a fruit as the Pearl plum. The variety now under notice is one to be pleased with if it came as a chance out of thousands; its rich, golden color, large size, fine form, melting flesh and sweet, luscious flavor, place it among the best dessert plums. In the mind of the writer and of those who have assisted in describing the varieties for *The Plums of New York*, it is unsurpassed in quality by any other plum. The tree-characters, however, do not correspond in desirability with those of the fruits. The trees, while of medium size and seemingly as vigorous and healthy as any, are unproductive. In none of the several years they have been fruiting at this Station have they borne a large crop. If elsewhere this defect does not show, the variety becomes at once one of great value. The fruits of Pearl are said to cure into delicious prunes—to be readily believed by one who has eaten the fresh fruits. This variety ought to be very generally tried by commercial plum growers and is recommended to all who grow fruit for pleasure." Hedrick, *Plums of New York*, page 310).

PALATINE

1-year old only, 50c each; except in the Pearl Collection

Fruit very large, roundish oval, greenish yellow, mottled and blushed on the sunny side; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, and with a very pleasant flavor. High quality. Midseason.

(Note—"This plum, scarcely known outside of two counties in New York, is of distinctly good quality and if all accounts are true is fairly immune to black-rot. In size and appearance the fruits are superior to many other Reine Claude plums, with which it must be compared, so much so that the variety is probably worth growing outside the region where the following interesting history shows it has been cultivated for nearly a century and a half.

Palatine, according to Mr. Washington Garlock of New York, originated in 1760 when a family of Palatines by the name of Best came from Germany to the United States and settled in Livingston Manor (East Camps) now Columbia County, New York. They brought with them plum pits which they planted and from them secured one tree. In 1762 they moved to Schoharie County, New York, taking with them the seedling tree. In their new home they propagated the variety, which they named Palatine, and disseminated it so industriously that it became thoroughly established throughout Montgomery and Schoharie Counties and attained great popularity because of its apparent freedom from black-rot. That this popularity is merited is attested by the fact that after one hundred and fifty years it is still extensively grown in that vicinity." Hedrick, *Plums of New York*, Page 307).

PEACH TREES

We grow our peach trees by budding on seedlings from pits of the natural fruit that grows in the mountainous regions of the South. These naturals are much more hardy and free from all the usual peach troubles, and so get a healthier and hardier tree than is grown from pits of the cultivated varieties.

In growing peach trees we renew our buds every three to five years by taking buds from bearing trees in some of the best orchards in the state, so as to avoid as far as possible the danger of mixture in varieties which is so easy to occur when they are grown from buds cut year after year from the nursery rows, without this renewal from stock that is known to be true.



The entire foreground shows one of our three large blocks of Peach Trees.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES, except as noted, cash with order

| | | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|
| Extra size, 4-6 ft | Height measured from the bud up; | 20c | \$2.00 | \$12.00 |
| Regular size, 3-4 ft | roots not included in measurement. | 15c | 1.50 | 9.00 |
| Medium size, 2-3 ft. In lots of | | not less than fifty | | 6.00 |

Abundance—This is a strain of Alexander selected by us several years ago, which seemed so superior to all the others in size and bearing qualities, that we have kept it distinct under this name. Price, extra size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; regular size, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Alexander—Medium size; deep maroon on greenish yellow ground, shaded and splashed with carmine; clingstone, good quality, extremely early. Middle to last of July.

Belle of Georgia—A very large, white skinned and flesh peach of exceptionally high quality, with handsome, red cheek. September first to fifteenth.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; pale yellow overspread with a deep blush; flesh tender, very juicy, fine flavor. August.

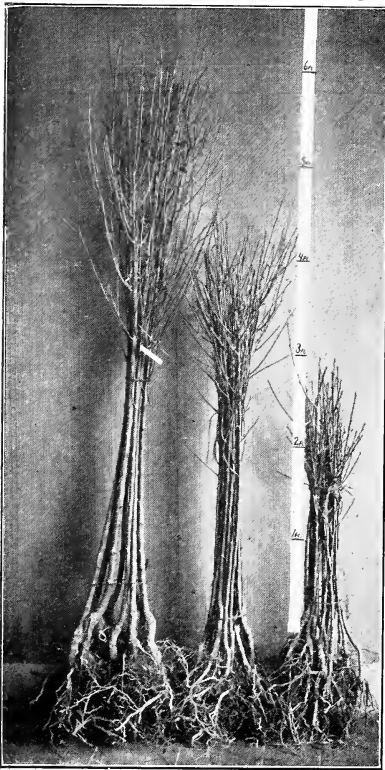
Chair's Choice—A large size, yellow peach with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm. Follows Willett, and several days earlier than McKay's Late.

Champion—Very early and very good. Creamy white, with red cheek, freestone. August.

Crawford's Early—It seems unnecessary to describe this fine old variety. Its large size, fine rich yellow color with red cheek and the high quality of its rich yellow flesh, have made it the basis for a comparison in excellence of all varieties which conform more or less to its chief characteristics. The Crawford "type" of peach is so well recognized in the market, that those peaches which come later and are of this general type of peach, have succeeded best as commercial varieties. Two striking instances of this occur in the Willett and Lamont. First of September.

Crawford's Late—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality high for so late a variety.

Crosby—Medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, good quality. One of the very hardest varieties. Middle of September.



OUR THREE SIZES OF PEACH TREES

PEACH TREES

Elberta—Large to very large; fruit somewhat elongated, flattish; flesh yellow, firm, not very juicy nor of high quality, but without doubt is the most popular market variety of today, on account of its great productiveness, uniformly large size, handsome appearance and remarkable shipping qualities. It follows Early Crawford.

Fitzgerald—A new, medium to large size, round peach same season as Early Crawford. Yellowish green with a decided cheek, yellow flesh, and fine quality. It is hardy and very productive, and has sprung into favor very rapidly.

Foster—A large, yellow peach with red cheek, quite similar to Early Crawford, only larger.

Greensboro—Claimed to be the largest of the very early varieties. Fine color, rich white flesh, season as early as Alexander and freestone when fully ripe.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; dull yellow with more or less red cheek, skin very thick and tough with very heavy down, flesh yellow, not very juicy, exceedingly rich, very firm, stands handling and shipping well. Its quality when canned is of the very highest.

Lamont—A large, new peach, fast taking its place in the commercial list. The description of Early Crawford is a description of this variety, except that the Lamont is freer from injury in the bud, from specking in the fruit, and in every way more resistant to similar faults. Its heavy week follows the heavy week of Elberta.

Price, extra size, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mountain Rose—A large, early freestone peach, yellow nearly covered with a rich crimson; flesh white and excellent quality. Follows Alexander and Greensboro, a week or ten days before Early Crawford. This is a very old variety which for the last ten years has been regaining its popularity, the call for it having increased wonderfully during that time.

Niagara—A large, new peach, native of Western New York said to be of fine quality and great bearer. Judging by demand for trees no new variety has been so quickly taken up by peach growers.

Old Mixon Free—Large, yellowish white, with red cheek. Is a hardy, productive variety of fine quality. Middle of September.

Salway—Medium to large; yellow with rather dull red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich in quality but rather dry like most late peaches. October.

Smock—Large, light orange-yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich; a splendid old, late variety. October.

McKay's Late—An extremely late variety originating on our farm about 15 to 18 years ago. We have picked this variety as late as Oct. 23d. Picked perfectly green and hard, Oct. 16th, it carried for ten days and ripened to perfection. Skin greenish yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; medium large to very large, longish, with a very deep suture near the stem, rather flattish in shape. The flesh is yellow, of

good quality, and—here comes in its most striking characteristics—it is every bit as juicy as an Early Crawford. About all the very late peaches are dry and mealy; there is no juicier peach grown than McKay's Late. Extra size, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Regular size, 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. Medium size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Steven's Rareripe—Medium size, high color, very productive, good quality. First of October.

Stump—Very large; creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white. Last of September.

Waddell—The trees of this variety produce heavy crops while young and mature in early mid-season. Fruit medium to above in size, slightly elongated, creamy white, blushed with red; flesh whitish, very good in quality. This has tested out valuable for home and commercial purposes. Price, extra size, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; regular size, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Willett—The history of this Crawford type peach given in full last year from the "Year Book" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1902, reads like a romance. We cannot give space here to repeat it.

Among all yellow fleshed peaches without exception, this variety, in respect to flavor and quality, stands with McIntosh among apples, Seckel among pears, and Delaware among grapes.

Its season following Lamont, its great size, unusual beauty and its exceptionally high quality, all unite to make it probably the choicest peach introduced during the last generation. Price, extra size, 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.; regular size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

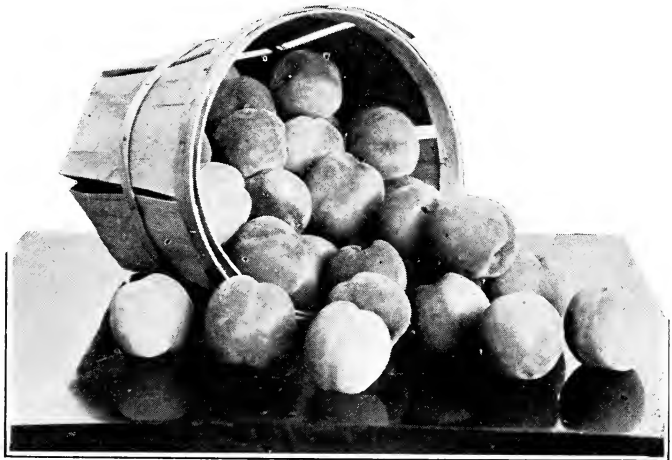
EMPIRE PEACH COLLECTION

Extra size, \$2.00

15 Peach Trees. Our Selection. From Earliest to Latest

In this collection will be included ALL the special varieties of peaches till sold out.

Remember the Empire Collection includes: Abundance, 25c; Lamont, 30c; McKay's Late, 50c; Waddell, 30c; Willett, 40c, while they last.



McKAY'S LATE

GRAPES STRONG TWO-YEAR OLD VINES

Grapes like a warm, loose, well drained soil.

Plant in rows 6 to 8 ft. apart and 6 to 12 ft. apart in the row, according to the habit or growth of the variety. For garden culture of course it is customary to plant much closer, according to the room one has. **Price per dozen, ten times the single rate.**

To trim grapes properly bear in mind this one thing—that the fruit is borne at the base of this year's shoots that come from wood formed last year. Applying this general principle, each winter cut back all last year's growth to within two or three buds, only one of which however should be left to bear the coming crop of fruit. Retain the lowest bud that lives of those that are left, rubbing off the rest as soon as you see you have one good strong shoot started. In this way you can trim for a trellis or you can train a grape up to a stake and plant quite closely for garden culture, and still trim your vine so as to get the best results, making it into a trunk from which bearing wood is kept growing the same as in the method described above.

(We desire to make grateful acknowledgment to Professor U. P. Hedrick, Horticulturist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, for descriptions of grapes taken from "The Grapes of New York," compiled and edited by him, and published by the State Department of Agriculture, 1908.

While these descriptions are necessarily much abbreviated, so far as they touch the vine, fruit cluster, berry and flesh, it has been our intent to follow Professor Hedrick literally. W. L. M.)

WHITE OR GREEN VARIETIES

Empire State—Vine fair to good grower, usually healthy, tender in some localities, productive. Fruit ripening a little earlier than Niagara, keeps well. Clusters large to below medium, frequently shouldered, medium to compact. Berries medium to below, covered with gray bloom, moderately firm. Flesh pale yellowish green, very juicy, fine grained, tender, **good to very good.** Among these four white varieties, this is placed third in quality, and fourth in general excellence. **Parentage uncertain.** 20c each.

Moore's Diamond—(Diamond)—Vine medium to vigorous, hardy, productive in most localities. Fruit ripens slightly earlier than Niagara, keeps well. Clusters variable in size, often shouldered,

compact. Berries above-medium to medium, glossy, covered with thin gray bloom, firm. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, melting, fine grained, aromatic, sprightly, **quality very good.** Of Concord parentage. For a green grape of high quality the Diamond ranks probably next to Winchell. 20c each.

Niagara—Vine vigorous to medium, less hardy than Concord, very productive. Ripens with Concord, keeps fairly well. Clusters large to medium, frequently shouldered, moderately compact. Flesh light green, juicy, fine grained, moderately tender, foxy, **as good or better than Concord in quality.** A seedling of Concord, crossed with Cassady. This occupies the same place among the green grapes, that Concord does among the black varieties, and should, with the Concord, be in every garden. 15c each.

Winchell—(Green Mountain)—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, very productive. Fruit very early, sometimes before Moore Early, keeps and ships well. Clusters large to below medium, often shouldered, loose to moderately compact. Berries above medium to small, light green with thin white bloom, soft. Skin thin, tender. Flesh greenish, juicy, tender, fine grained, sweet, very good to best in quality. 30c each.

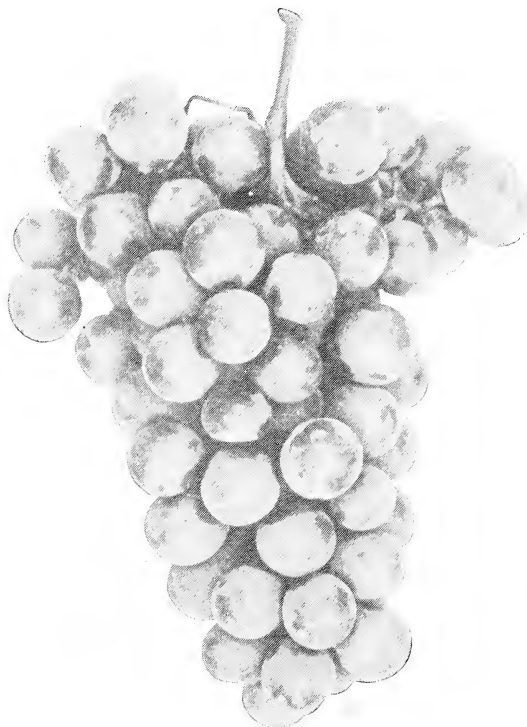
(Note—"Winchell is at once very early and of very good quality, characters seldom found combined in grapes. * * * There are some minor faults, too, which under some conditions become drawbacks to the culture of Winchell. * * * These defects do not begin to offset the several good characters of Winchell, and it is for New York at least, the standard early green grape and deserving to rank with the best early grapes of any color."—Hedrick.)

BLACK VARIETIES

Concord—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, usually productive of heavy crops. Fruit ripens midseason, keeps one to two months. Clusters medium to large, shouldered, rather compact. Berries medium to large, black, covered with abundant blue bloom, firm. Flesh pale green, juicy, rather fine grained, slightly foxy, **good in quality.**

(Note—This has been called "The grape for the millions." It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the grapes in New York State are of this variety. If in your region you can grow any grapes at all, the Concord will give you, in the long run, more than any other variety. W. L. M.)

Price 15c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.



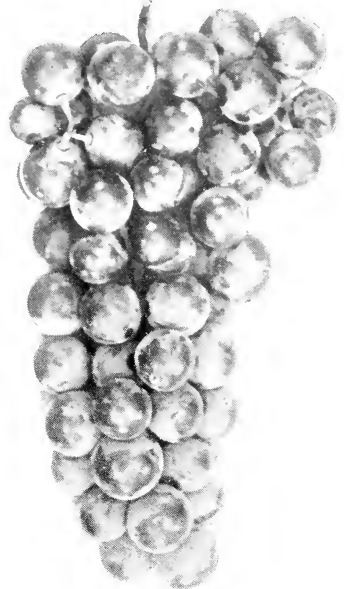
DIAMOND

Campbell's Early—Vine vigorous to medium, hardy, productive. Variable in season, extending through a long period, earlier than Worden. Clusters from very large to medium, frequently shouldered, compact to slightly loose. Berries usually large, dark purplish black with heavy blue bloom, moderately firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, slightly coarse, not foxy, good, improves by hanging on the vine, superior to Concord. Seedling of Moore Early, hence tracing back to Concord on one side. 30c each.

(Note—"The preeminently meritorious qualities of Campbell Early are: High quality when mature; freedom from foxiness and from acidity about the seeds; small seeds which part easily from the flesh; earliness of maturity, ripening about a fortnight before Concord; large size and attractive appearance of bunch and berry; comparative hardness of the vine; and good shipping and keeping qualities. It falls short chiefly in not being adapted to as many soils and conditions as some varieties * * * lacking in that elasticity of constitution so characteristic of Concord. Its reputation for quality has suffered * * * because it attains its full size and color before it is ripe."—Hedrick.)

Moore Early—Vine medium to vigorous, hardy, not a heavy yielder. Fruit two to three weeks earlier than Concord, does not keep well. Clusters intermediate in size, shouldered, inclined to looseness. Berries large to above medium, purplish black, covered with abundant blue bloom, nearly firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained and tough, slight foxiness, fair to good in quality. A seedling of Concord. 15c each.

Worden—Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, yielding as heavy crops as the Concord. Fruit one to two weeks earlier than Concord, does not keep long. Clusters large, usually shouldered, somewhat compact. Berries large, dark purplish black, glossy, covered with heavy blue bloom, moderately firm. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained, tough, good to very good in quality. A seedling from Concord, the most meritorious of them all. 15c each.



WORDEN

RED VARIETIES

Agawam—Vine vigorous, usually hardy, medium to productive. Fruit ripens soon after Concord, keeps till mid-winter. Clusters medium to large, sometimes shouldered, somewhat loose. Berries nearly large, dull purplish red, covered with lilac bloom. Flesh pale green, tough, solid, foxy, good

in quality. (A Rogers Hybrid, No. 15). 15c each.

Brighton—Vine vigorous and hardy, producing average to good crops. Fruit mid-season, keeps well for a short time. Clusters very large to medium, often heavily shouldered, loose to compact. Berries medium to large, red, somewhat glossy,

covered with dark lilac bloom, handsome, not firm. Flesh greenish, tender, melting, vinous, very good in quality. A cross from Concord. This is one of the very best red varieties. 20c each.

Catawba—Vine vigorous to medium, hardy, productive. Fruit late, keeping till March or later. Clusters large to medium, shouldered, loose to compact. Berries medium, dark purplish red, with a moderate covering of lilac bloom; firm. Flesh green, juicy, fine grained, vinous, somewhat foxy, sweet and rich, very good in quality. Parentage unknown. 15c each.

Delaware—Generally considered the highest in quality of any American variety. Vine not a strong grower, hardy except in unfavorable localities, fairly productive. Fruit a few days earlier than Concord, keeps well. Clusters medium to small, regular, usually shouldered, compact. Berries small to medium, light red covered with a thin, lilac bloom, firm. Flesh light green, juicy, tender, vinous, aromatic, sprightly and refreshing, sweet to agreeably tart, best in quality. Parentage unknown. 20c each.



BRIGHTON

LAKE SIDE COLLECTION

12 Varieties 12 Plants
Described in Catalogue
4 Red 4 Black 4 White
Total Price, Single Plants,
\$2.30

COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.50

DESSERT COLLECTION

One each of three splendid varieties:

1 Campbell Early Black (30c)
1 Winchell White (30c)
1 Delaware Red (20c)

PRICE 50c

List Price, \$1.25

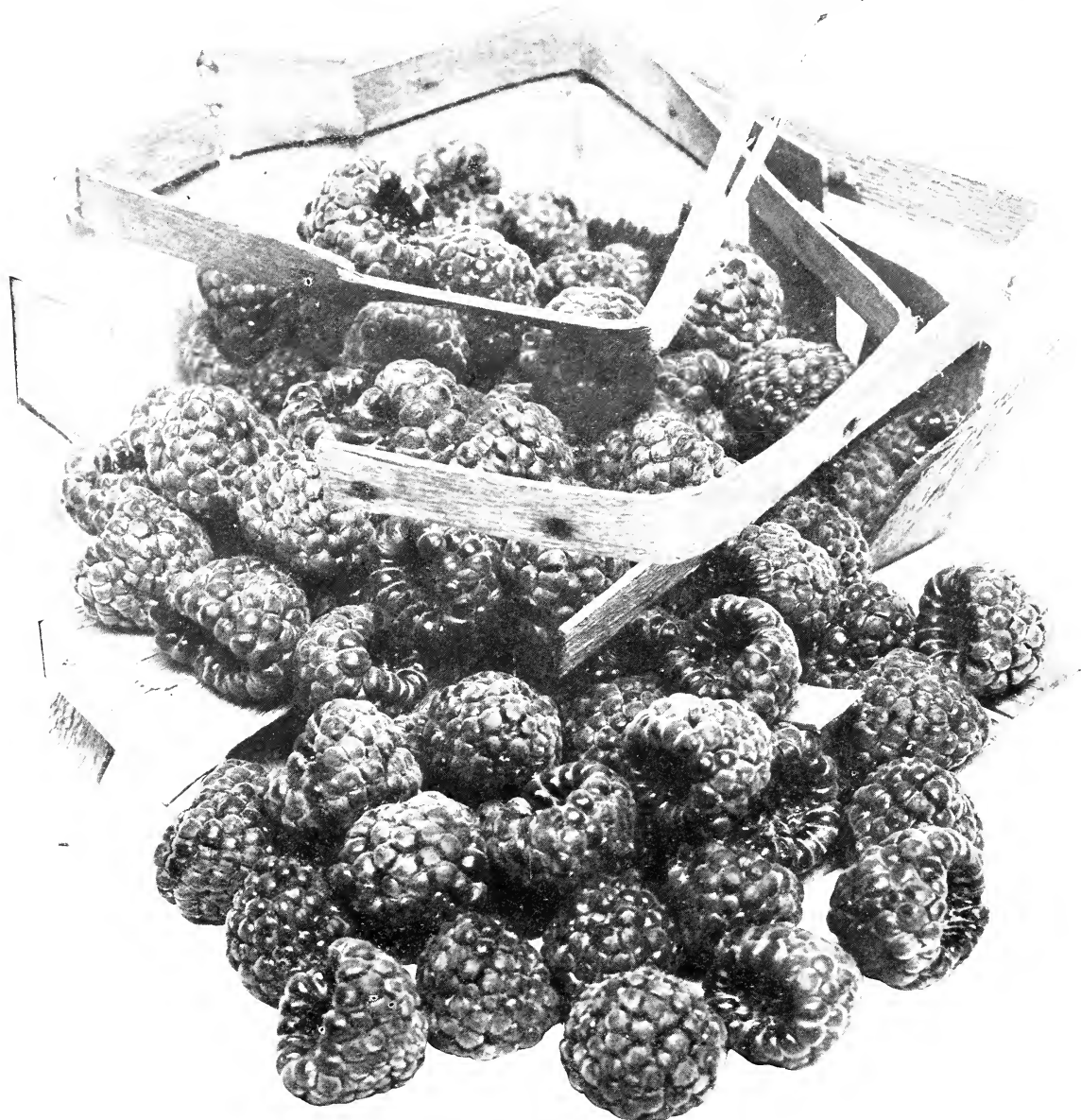
COLLECTION PRICE, \$1.00

ARBOR COLLECTION

The six varieties pictured on back of cover.

RASPBERRIES

Our plants are tied in 6's, 12's and 25's; please order in these numbers or their multiples. Rows 6 to 7 feet apart, plants 3 feet apart in the row. In the garden much closer planting is allowable. 6 at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate, unless otherwise noted.



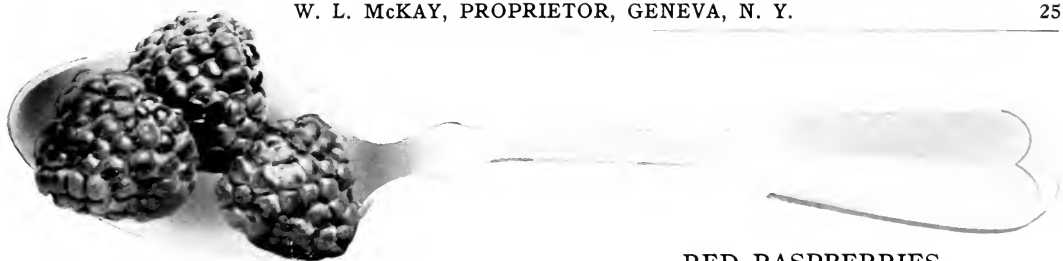
COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY—Purple

It requires superlatives to describe this variety; it is a cross between Cuthbert, the best red, and Gregg, the best black; its quality is better than either! It is not only best when fresh, but best when canned. It is the largest of the ten berries here listed, it is also the heaviest producer and the plant is the strongest grower. Our two acres the past season yielded 7060 quarts worth \$494.20, while our four acres of Cuthbert yielded 5607 quarts worth \$504.63, all sold to one party.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.

This Grand Variety leads our GARDEN COLLECTION of Raspberries, as follows:

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| 6 COLUMBIAN, Purple, | \$.25 | 6 Marlboro, Earliest Red, | \$.25 |
| 6 Cuthbert, Red, | .25 | 6 GREGG, Best Black, | .25 |
| 6 HERBERT, Red, | .50 | | |
| COLLECTION PRICE, 30 Plants, only \$1.00 | | Total List Price, \$1.50 | |



GREGG

BLACK RASPBERRIES

✓ **Black Diamond**—A new Black variety worth trying. Among the largest, probably the best drying berry ever grown, being equal to the old "Ohio" and larger.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100

✓ **Cumberland**—A comparatively new variety, but testing out as a really great one, and it must be a great one to vie with the Gregg in excellence. Is a main crop berry, jet black, and the plant a little stronger grower and less liable to diseases than Gregg

60c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000.

✓ **Gregg**—It seems to us that this old standby is the best of the later black varieties. Honors would probably lie between this and Cumberland. The latter, however, is a jet black variety, while Gregg has a heavy, whitish bloom, and is a very attractive, delicious berry. Plants somewhat lighter growers than Cumberland. We have it in our Garden Collection; see preceding page.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

✓ **Plum Farmer**—In a class by itself—it is **THE EARLY BLACK RASPBERRY**, without an equal, and one that should be in every garden. It has quality, productiveness, hardiness.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

✓ **Golden Queen**—Commercially the yellow varieties of raspberries are worthless. They are an interesting addition to a garden, however, and the variety here offered is the best one of the very few kinds that have ever been grown. This is a good grower, a good yielder, its quality is first rate, and it has a very long bearing season.

\$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—The best red raspberry that ever grew. It is distinctly the "Quality" variety. Also a good commercial variety, but not so heavy a producer as Herbert. The latest of the four varieties here listed. It is so good that we include it in our "Garden Collection," see preceding page.

50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.

Marlboro—The earliest variety of these four; short and rather poor grower, but extremely early and remarkably good quality for so early a variety.

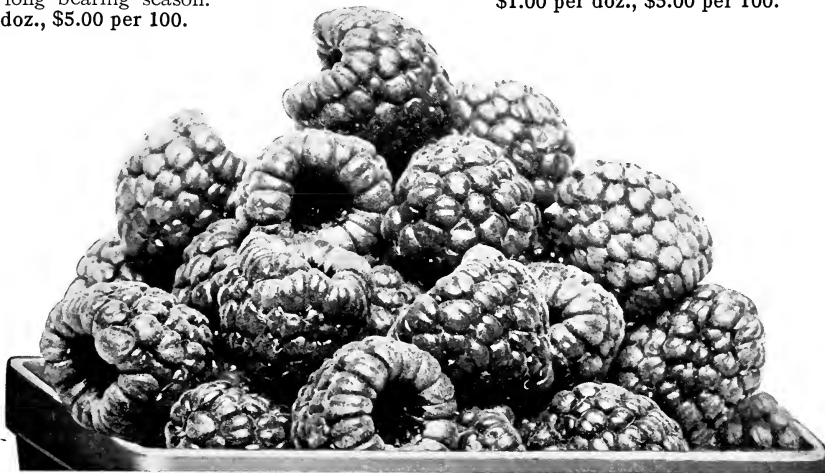
50c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

✓ **Ruby**—Very early, a little after Marlboro, of which it is a seedling; a better grower and yielder, and, everything considered the better berry of the two. We regard it as the best early variety.

60c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000.

✓ **Herbert**—This is a new variety for which about all the good points possible for a berry have been claimed. Myself an enthusiastic admirer and grower of the Cuthbert, I can see one very strong advantage the Herbert has over Cuthbert, and that is it has very much larger yielding ability. The State Experiment Stations test of this variety shows that it outyielded the Cuthbert two to one. As long as we fruit growers are in the business for the largest possible profit, this is a tremendous point in its favor. From my own personal experience with Herbert, I would say, comparing it with Cuthbert, that it averages larger, is a little softer, darker in color, about a week earlier but of long season, plant about same for hardiness but a shorter grower, with canes fully as heavy. In quality it is good, but cannot equal Cuthbert; for home use this is against the Herbert, while for commercial uses it is not vital as it is quantity you want, and must have to make it pay. You certainly have this in the Herbert.

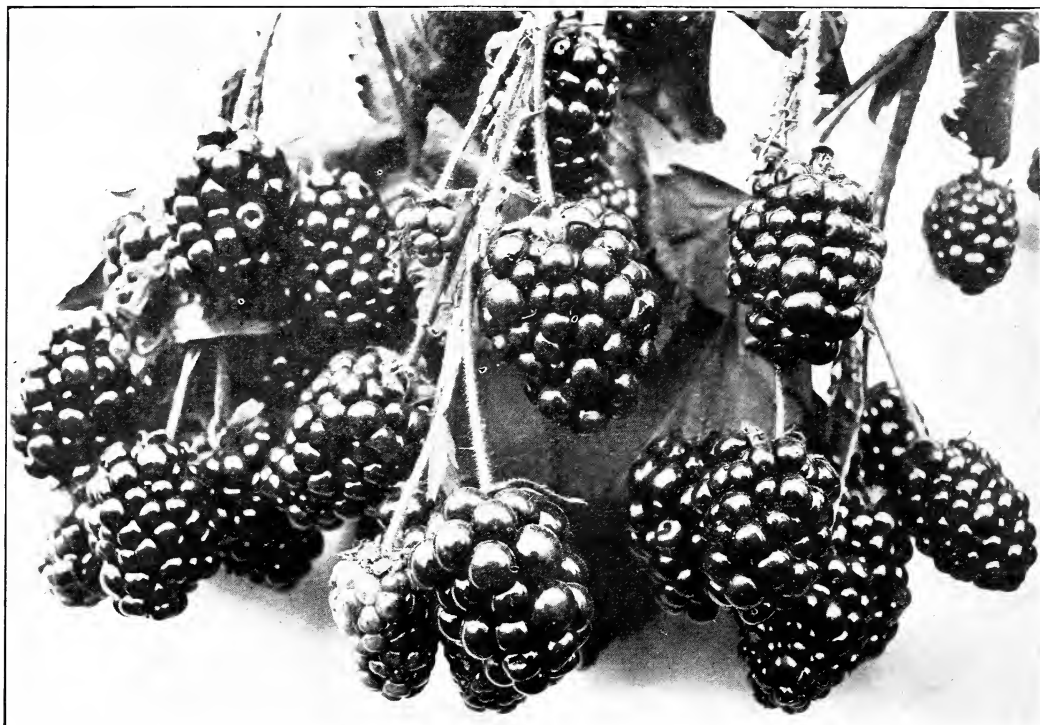
\$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

- ☐ Our plants are tied in 6's, 12's, and 25's; please order in these numbers or their multiples. Plant in rows 6 to 7 ft. apart, plants 3 ft. apart in the row. Each winter cut out the old canes. 6 at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates



SNYDER

AGAWAM

BLOWERS

✓ Agawam—The best of all varieties for family use. Big, hardy, soft, highest quality, maturing its crop over the whole season from early to late, it is easily Queen of Blackberries in the home garden.

50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

✓ Ancient Brittain—Very vigorous, enormously productive, perfectly hardy. A large, long berry of good quality.

60c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

Blowers—One of the newest varieties, claimed to be extremely vigorous and productive, perfectly hardy, of good size and quality and with a very long fruiting season. We believe it worth trying.

\$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.

Mersereau—A seedling of Snyder with the hardi-

ness and other qualities of its parent, but larger and regarded better in quality.

75c per doz., \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

✓ Rathbun—A little tender in this locality, but a fine large berry of good quality.

60c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

✓ Snyder—Absolutely hardy, medium size, good quality when fully matured. It is vigorous and productive, late.

40c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

✓ Taylor—Hardy, medium size, sweet, juicy, very good. Late. Quite similar to Snyder.

40c per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

✓ Wauchussetts—Less thorny than other varieties; fully hardy, large and good quality. Not an abundant yielder with us.

50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

BLACKBIRD COLLECTION

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 6 Agawam | \$.25 | 6 Snyder | \$.20 |
| 6 Ancient Brittain | .30 | 6 Taylor | .20 |
| 6 Blowers | .50 | | |

Total List Price,

\$1.45

COLLECTION PRICE, 30 Plants, ONLY

\$1.00

CURRENTS TWO-YEAR PLANTS

10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100, except as noted

✓ **Cherry**—Very large, deep red berries, in rather short, heavy clusters, acid; plant very vigorous and productive.

✓ **Fay's Prolific**—Color deep red; great bearer, clusters longer than Cherry and more thickly borne on the branches. Sweeter than Cherry, higher quality and several days earlier.

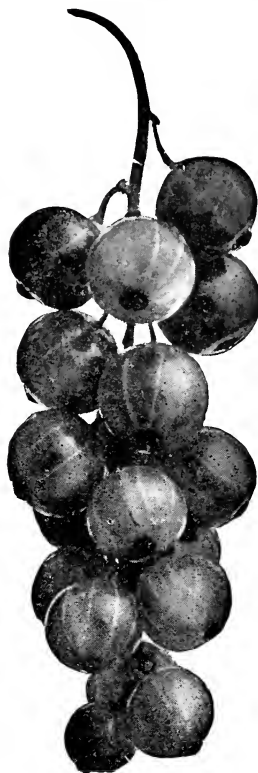
✓ **Perfection**—New, a cross between Cherry and White Grape; color bright red, large size, very productive, clusters very long, size of berry being maintained well to the end; quality good. We have this in fruiting—the clusters hang in perfect ropes on the stem. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

✓ **White Grape**—Large, yellowish white, sweet, excellent quality, valuable for table use; vigorous and productive.

✓ **White Imperial**—A new white currant, quite similar to the last, with larger berries; clear, transparent yellow, very sweet, high quality.

✓ **Wilder**—Red, and as a commercial variety today stands at the top. The plant is vigorous and productive to the highest degree. Like the Perfection, the

clusters hang so thick on the bush that there is not room for any more. It is good size in both berry and cluster, good quality and color, firm, a fine shipper, and if when it ripens you are not ready to pick you can leave it a week or two without deterioration. It is a wonderful currant.



PERFECTION

ASPARAGUS

\$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000, except as noted.

McKay's Giant—A new variety originating in New Jersey, which has proven its value as a great cropper. It has made a record of \$6,446.35 in net returns from 12 measured acres. It is a green variety similar in appearance to Palmetto.

50c per 25, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety.

Palmetto—A new variety, generally proving more productive than Conover's.

RHUBARB

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing tender, delicious variety which with us, under forced conditions has made a growth of four inches a day. Try it; knock out both heads from any old barrel, place it over a plant, and watch it grow! 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



McKAY'S MAMMOTH RHUBARB



McKAY'S GIANT ASPARAGUS



CORSICAN

STRAWBERRIES

Prices delivered at Express Office in Geneva, properly packed. \$1.00 per 100, 50 at hundred rate, \$7.50 per 1000. Postpaid, 25c per doz., 40c for 25, 75c for 50, \$1.00 for 75, \$1.25 for 100.

Every variety listed below has perfect blossoms and will fruit if planted alone.

Corsican—A new variety, large size, dark crimson, fine in quality and flavor, quite firm, a strong grower and good yielder.

Marshall—This berry suits us for home use, best of all. Early to midseason. It's a great big, longish or wedge-shaped berry, extremely dark both as to color and flesh, only a moderate cropper, just fair, and in quality we regard it as of the very highest. With intensive methods there seems to be no reasonable limit to its size.

Senator Dunlap—Probably the most popular and deservedly so, of any berry introduced in years. Fairly early, good size to large, vigorous and productive, it fills about all requirements for home use and the market.

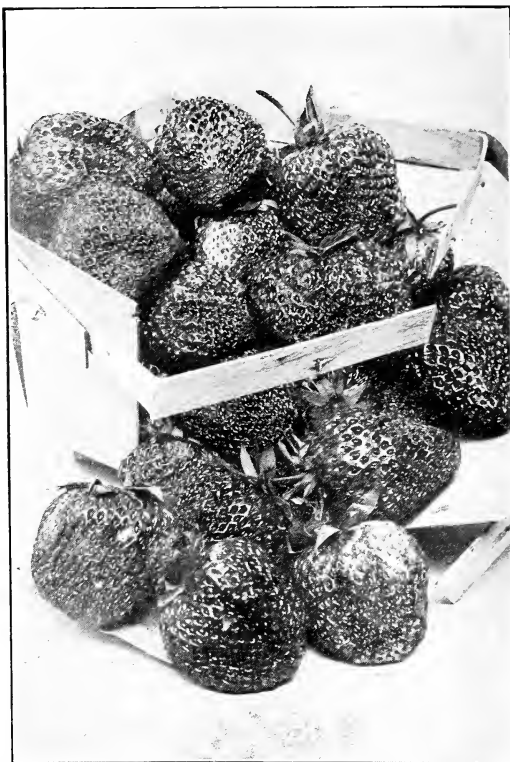
GOOSEBERRIES

Industry—An English variety best adapted to our climate of any, but still somewhat liable to mildew; fruit very large, good for culinary use when green and a fine dessert fruit when ripe; a brilliant, showy red, very handsome and wonderfully productive. This should be in every collection. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Downing—Fruit medium size, roundish, light green, smooth; flesh soft, juicy, and good; vigorous and very productive.

Houghton—Fruit almost medium size, smooth, red, tender, very good; a good cropper.

Pearl—Similar to Downing, plant a stronger grower and berry larger, and a heavy producer.



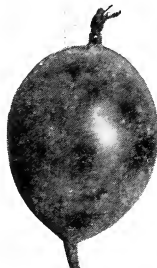
SENATOR DUNLAP

Steven's Late—The most popular late variety. Very healthy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, deep red and firm, and keeps a long time on the vines after ripening.

Wilson—A good old standby, one of the very best ever brought out for canning. Is about the only variety of a generation ago, which is still cultivated. Midseason to late.



HOUGHTON



PEARL



DOWNING



SMITH'S IMPROVED

AMERICAN VARIETIES—Will not Mildew. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Immune from Mildew. A new variety which has made an enviable reputation.

Smith's Improved—A more slender grower than Downing but an exceedingly fine quality, yellowish green berry, following Downing in season. Is much less thorny than any of the other varieties.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ROSES

ROSES

ROSES

Trim to a few inches from ground when planted—enrich—give lots of sun—water only till safely started or in severe drouth—get up early and hoe them every day—get the right varieties **ON THEIR OWN ROOTS**—then don't worry—**YOU'LL HAVE ROSES!**

EVERY VARIETY LISTED HERE IS GROWN ON ITS "OWN ROOTS", except some of the Moss Roses, **AND IS GROWN IN OUR OWN NURSERIES.**

TRIMMING ROSE BUSHES—As soon as received, trim all roses to within 3 to 5 inches from the ground, unless you see that we have so trimmed them. The following years, different classes must be treated differently; the Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals, trim nearly as close as when you planted them; these kinds bloom from wood that grows the same year, and the rule is keep them growing and you keep them blooming; severe trimming will keep them growing. "Baby" needs little trimming after the start. The other Ramblers, also the Wichurianas, Climbers, and Madam Plantier should be trimmed much more moderately than the Teas and Perpetuals, for the reason that they bloom from last year's growth and if you cut it all away, you get no bloom.

RAMBLERS, WICHURIANAS, Etc.

Very strong growers except "Baby" which is very light. All ramblers offered except "Baby," bloom but once, very profusely and are climbing in habit.

Baby Rambler—A continual bloomer, a small deep pink rose, borne in large clusters. 25c.

Blue Rambler—Vigorous and hardy like other ramblers. The blossoms are distinctly **BLUE** with a purplish tinge. Everyone interested in rose culture will include "Blue Rambler" in his order. Strong, one-year old plants. 50c.

Crimson Rambler—Crimson, clustered, one plant often producing thousands of blossoms. 25c.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, the prettiest of all, free blooming as **Crimson**. 20c.

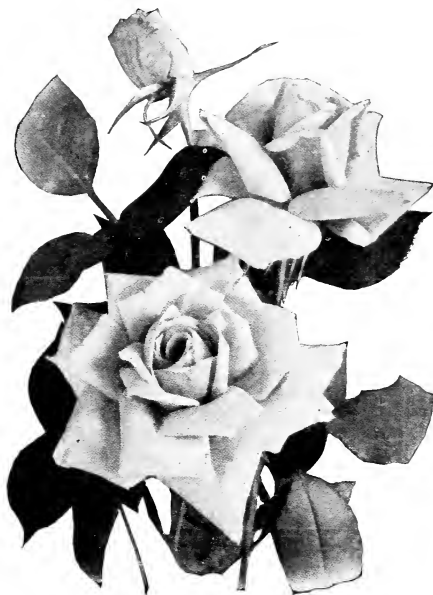
Pink Rambler—Pink in the bud, semi-double, very delicate. 25c.

Wedding Bells—A new variety earlier than Lady Gay, not quite so large, but a strong, deep pink and a very vigorous grower. 25c.

White Baby Rambler—Pure white, has the characteristics of the other Baby Ramblers. 35c.

White Rambler—Same as the pink, except in color. 20c.

Yellow Rambler—Very light straw color, larger than pink. 20c.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA
(Description on next page)

CLIMBERS

These bloom from last year's wood. Trim cautiously

Baltimore Belle—White with blush center; very fine. 20c.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large and a free bloomer. 20c.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, ETC.

All hardy and bloom during the season, except as noted

Appoline (The New Hermosa)—Hardly to be distinguished from Hermosa in flower, unless perhaps a little larger; quite as profuse a bloomer. The plant is distinctly different, a shorter, stockier growth. 30c.

Bessie Brown—This is a most beautiful, dusky rose, that missed only a little of being yellow. A fairly free bloomer, giving some late blossoms. We regard this very highly. 50c.

Clothilde Soupert—Dwarf grower, very free bloomer. Blooms in clusters of double, fragrant, finely formed roses, during the season. 30c.

Coquette des Alps—White, later blooms having a decidedly flesh tint; except Hermosa the freest bloomer in this class—blooms right up to freezing time. We regard this as the best of the blush white roses. 25c.

Etoile de France—A Hybrid Tea, velvety crimson, on stiff, erect stems. A free bloomer and fragrant. 50c.

Francois Levet—A most beautiful, bright, light red rose, being especially beautiful in the bud, which is long and pointed. With us not a very free bloomer, but a rarely beautiful variety. 35c.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—This is a new, pure white rose, and has about all the good points a rose can have. It has a very large bloom without being in the least coarse; long, handsome pointed buds, opening rather slowly; flower stem is very

thick and heavy a single flower lasting in water for days. When fully opened the bloom distinctly resembles the camelia. The petals are thick and heavy, this and the thick stem both contributing to its lasting quality. 50c.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, one of the very best. 25c.

Gruss an Teplitz—This is a most delightful rose—blossoms almost as freely as *Hermosa* and *Appoline*—and of all the **great bloomers listed here is the only deep colored rose**. It is a deep, vivid color, variously described by cataloguers as crimson, scarlet, carmine red, and all possible combinations of those terms; its just **Gruss an Teplitz color**—a distinctive color we have never seen in any other rose. The blossoms are short lived if picked, having a very slender stem and opening out rather quickly; but is a most beautiful rose, especially adapted to bedding, and is **more than worth while**, notwithstanding its one weak point. 35c.

Hermosa—A hardy, pink tea rose, blossoms constantly from June till heavy frosts. Next to "Baby" as a free bloomer. 25c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A hardy, delicate straw or cream white, hybrid tea rose, uniting the wonderful beauty and free blooming qualities of the tender "tea" class of roses, with the hardiness and vigorous growth of the hybrid perpetuals. It blossoms at intervals clear up to heavy frosts, blossoms last well, are fine in both bud and when open, and if selecting a rose second to *Frau Karl* in the greatest number of strong features, we should select this variety. 50c.

Killarney—Another beautiful hybrid tea having a most delicate flesh pink cast, very long and pointed buds, one of the finest in this respect. A free bloomer all during the season. 35c.

La France—Among the oldest of the modern class of Hybrid tea roses—a class which has given us many of the very finest varieties. Exceedingly beautiful in the bud and when partly open, its pink, reflexed petals with silvery underside making it especially effective in the half open state. Is **not quite hardy**, here; is most successful grown inside. 30c.

Leopold Premier—A large, deep, rich crimson rose, of the pure *Jacqueminot* type; very free bloomer in the early season, but not continuous.

Is a stronger grower than *Jacqueminot* and an exceedingly handsome rose. 25c.

Madam Alfred Carrier—Hybrid *Noisette*. A beautiful, large size, rich cream white rose, with especial beauty when in the bud, which is very long and pointed. Plant vigorous, with almost climbing habit. Not a very free bloomer, but each bud as it appears makes it well worth while. 25c.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—One of the very best pink roses. Blossoms at intervals during the season. Plant is a strong grower, and very hardy. We regard this as one of the very desirable varieties. 35c.

Madam George Bruant—A fine, white *Rugosa* rose, with handsome long, pointed buds, quite single when fully opened, but far more attractive than any of the varieties as single as this. A strong grower and blossoms throughout the season. 25c.

Madam Plantier—A hybrid China rose, blossoms but once, but in June the bush is buried under a profusion of pure white blossoms, in heavy clusters. Trim much less than most varieties as it blossoms from the old wood. 25c.

Magna Charta—A very strong competitor of the *Paul Neyron*—a perfectly magnificent pink rose, extra strong grower and a fine variety in all respects. 25c.

Mrs. John Laing—This is one of the best pink roses of the type represented also by *Paul Neyron* and *Magna Charta*. A large flower, bright satiny pink, very fragrant and a constant bloomer at intervals from June till winter. 35c.

Orleans—a new, *Polyantha* rose, with trusses of blossoms quite similar to those of the *Baby Rambler*, and like it, also blossoms all summer. 50c.

Paul Neyron—Probably the largest rose in cultivation, a fine bright pink, very fragrant, plant exceptionally vigorous. Bloom with a strong stem, lasting a long time after cutting. Blossoms the entire season at intervals. 25c.

Prince Camille de Rohan—This is one of the **great** roses; it is perhaps the deepest crimson of any rose, and is certainly the finest of the extremely dark roses. Its blossoms are large, finely formed, fragrant, and it is a profuse bloomer. 30c.

White Cochet—A most beautiful rose, white, with outside of petals quite strongly blushed. A hardy Tea rose. 50c.

HARDY, UPRIGHT SHRUBS

Altheas, or Rose of Sharon—A class of thrifty growing, very upright shrubs, in great variety of colors, blooming during a large part of September and October when nearly all others have past their season. We have the following varieties:

Althea, Ardens—A fine red variety, very handsome. 25c.

Althea, Alba—A free blooming white variety. 25c.

Althea, Ball of Fire—Dark red, more double than *Ardens*. 25c.

Althea, Lady Stanley—A handsome white variety with dark wine colored center and striping on the petals. 35c.

Althea, Variegated Leaved—For foliage effect only, the flower buds being inconspicuous and not opening. Handsome green foliage, leaves edged with a light golden band. 35c.

Barberry, Purple-leaved—One of the best purple foliaged shrubs; holds its color well during the season, very handsome either massed or planted alone. 25c.

Barberry, Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—This comparatively new shrub has sprung into popularity with wonderful rapidity, and perhaps stands today in public estimation ahead even of the *Hydrangea* and *Spiraea Van Houtti*. Rather low growing, spreading habit, its branches, when not checked, growing out in all directions giving it a strikingly characteristic appearance peculiarly its own. Small white blossoms in May, developing into long sprays of brilliant purplish red berries which persist during the winter, very beautiful. Its glossy, light green foliage changes in the fall to the most brilliant combinations of red, green and yellow, surpassing even the *Ampelopsis* in its color effect. Well adapted for low hedging, 25c. Smaller plants for hedging in lots of 25 and over, \$15.00 per 100.

Calycanthus Floridus—Double purple flowers, very fragrant. Rich foliage, wood peculiarly fragrant. 25c.

Cornus Elegantissima (Variegated Dogwood)—Valued for beautiful foliage, leaves being green with broad white edge or entirely white. 50c.

Cornus Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood)—Bright red bark in winter. 25c.

Currant, White Flowering—Early, rich blooming, white pendant blossoms. 25c.

Currant, Red Flowering—Early, hardy, with a profusion of brilliant red blossoms. 25c.

Deutzia Crenata—Blossoms in June, flowers white with delicate pink shading, in racemes 6 inches long. A very strong grower. Foliage a perfect tea green, holding its color during the season. 25c.

Deutzia Gracilis—A dwarf variety with pure white flowers in great profusion. 25c.

Deutzia Lemoinei—Dwarf and free flowering with pure white blossoms. 25c.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Early, vigorous, generous bloomer. Blossoms white tinged with rose, double. 25c.

Forsythia Viridissima—An early, hardy shrub, stems and foliage deep green, blossoms deep gold. 25c.

Fringe, Purple (Smoke Tree)—A large growing shrub, so named from its brown, thread-like bloom which covers the entire tree, appearing at a distance like a cloud or mass of smoke. 35c.

Fringe, White—Among the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs for its bloom alone. The entire tree is covered with the most delicate racemes of pure white flowers. 50c.

Golden Elder—A handsome golden foliaged variety, large, rapid growing and ornamental. 25c.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian—Strong growing shrub with bright pink flowers in May. 25c.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian—Similar to above only white. 25c.

Hydrangea Paniculata (Hardy Hydrangea)—So common and so good as to need no description. Bush form, 25c, tree form, 50c.

Lilac—These need no description. We offer purple and white varieties, our selection, at 30c.

Prunus Pissardi—A fine purple foliage shrub or small tree, often bearing a small, bright red fruit. 25c.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum)—A very early bloomer having large, double pink blossoms. 50c.

Quince, Japan—Blooming very early, its brilliant red blossoms preceding the foliage and covering every branch and twig. 25c.

Snowball, Common—This needs no description as its large, greenish white, globular clusters of flowers are familiar to us all. 25c.

Snowball, Japan—This is one of the great acquisitions of the last few years. The flowers are a perfectly pure white, borne in rather smaller clusters than the common. Foliage strikingly handsome, and habit of tree much better than the common variety. 50c.

Spireas—A class of low, compact, easily grown flowering shrubs, vigorous and hardy as a class, with blossom periods extending over a wide range of seasons. We offer the following varieties:

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Quite dwarf, with red blossoms. 20c.



HYDRANGEA TREE

Spirea, Aurea—Grown for its fine, golden foliage only. 35c.

Spirea, Bumalda—A dwarf Japanese variety, rose color. 25c.

Spirea, Callosa Alba—A fine, dwarf white flowering variety. 25c.

Spirea, Callosa Rosea—A strong, rose colored variety. 25c.

Spirea, Van Houtte—This is easily Queen of all the Spireas. No one who has ever seen this variety in full bloom can fail to be impressed by its wealth of snowy flowers. About the end of May the bush is one complete mass of blossoms equaled in its profusion only by the Fringes. Our plants will have some bloom the same year you plant them. We regard this next in value of all the shrubs, to the Japan Barberry. 20c.

Syringa Garland (Mock Orange)—One of the earliest flowering shrubs with sweet scented flowers, white. 25c.

Syringa, Golden—Quite dwarf in habit, rich golden foliage, retaining its color perfectly the entire season. This is by far the finest golden foliaged shrub. 35c.

Weigela—A fine class of spreading shrubs having rather large, trumpet shaped flowers. Latter part of June. We offer the following:

Weigela, Candida—Pure white, with a long blooming period. 35c.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A beautiful new Weigela with brilliant crimson blossoms. 35c.

Weigela, Rosea—Similar to last only with rose colored flowers. 25c.]

Weigela, Variegated Leaved—Rather dwarfish, its green foliage edged and marked with silvery white. 35c.

PAEONIES

After all, with exception of the rose, is there any flower that ever grew that in itself is more beautiful than this "old fashioned" flower? The dear old "Piney" takes us back to our mothers' and grandmothers' gardens as does no other flower grown today.

Space does not allow us to take up descriptions of particular varieties. We quote by colors, **pink, red or white. 25c each.**

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper)—Well adapted for use as a screen on account of its heavy foliage. **25c.**

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Adapted only to stone, brick or cement construction. Without dispute the handsomest foliaged climber grown. Its fall foliage is rivaled only by that of the Barberry Thunbergii. **25c.**

CLEMATIS

The finest class of flowering climbing vines. The large flowered varieties are light in foliage as compared with their blossoming capacity, and where a screen and flowers are both desired, they are very fine planted with American Ivy and allowed to over run the Ivy. Their large, spreading, starlike blooms are familiar to all.

Clematis, Henryii—Large flowered, pure white. **50c.**

Clematis, Jackmanii—Very large, deep purple. **50c.**

Clematis, Madam Eduard Andre—Flowers a little smaller than last; deep, rich wine color. **50c.**

Clematis, Paniculata—Covered with small white blossoms in late summer. Very strong grower and

makes a sufficient screen. The effect of its bloom is similar to that of the Fringes and Van Houtte—it completely covers the plant. **25c.**

HONEYSUCKLES

This familiar old vine does not need description. Few plants have the quality of perfuming the entire surrounding atmosphere equal to the honeysuckle. We offer the following:

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—Very fragrant, white flowers, changing to straw color. The best blooming variety of all—blooms all summer. **25c.**

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle—Red and yellow, very fragrant, blooms all summer. **35c.**

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle—Long, slender, red trumpet-like flowers, the handsomest of all. **35c.**

Trumpet Vine—Large, red, trumpet-like flowers, three to four inches long. Makes a fine screen—the rankest grower of all our climbers. **25c.**

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—Has long pendulous clusters of pale violet flowers. Slow in becoming established, but after that a great grower. Where the plant has room to develop to perfection, we regard the Wistaria as without a peer in the entire list of ornamental shrubs and climbers. Its blooming season is of unusual length. **50c.**

Wistaria, Chinese White—Same as last except in color. **50c.**

HEDGE PLANTS

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|---|---------|----------|
| Arbor Vitae, 12-18 in. | \$15.00 | |
| Barberry, Japan, 12-18 in. | 15.00 | |
| A very handsome hedge plant. | | |
| California Privet, 18-24 in. | 8.00 | \$50.00 |
| Honey Locust, 12-24 in. | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| Osage Orange, | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| Norway Spruce, 12-18 in. | 20.00 | |

HARDY AND ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

Sizes will be such as constitute first-class trees of the various varieties, running from 3 to 5 ft. on such as Crab and Thorns, to 7 to 10 ft. on such trees as Maples and Poplars. *Especially good varieties.

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| Birch, Cut Leaf. | \$1.00 | Beech, Purple Leaf. | \$1.00 |
| * Crab, Bechtel's Flowering. | .50 | * Catalpa, Speciosa. | .50 |
| * Elm, American. | .75 | Catalpa, Bungeii (Dwarf). | 1.00 |
| Linden, American (Basswood). | 1.00 | Elm, Camperdown, Weeping. | 1.00 |
| Magnolia, Acuminata. | .75 | Maple, Ash Leaf. | .50 |
| Maple, Norway. | 1.00 | * Maple, Silver Leaf. | .75 |
| * Maple, Wier's Cut Leaf. | 1.00 | Maple, Sugar (Rock). | 1.00 |
| Maple, Sycamore. | 1.00 | Mountain Ash, American. | .50 |
| * Mountain Ash, Oak Leaf. | .50 | Mountain Ash, Weeping. | .75 |
| Mulberry, New American. | 1.00 | * Mulberry, Russian. | .50 |
| * Poplar, Carolina. | .25 | Poplar, Lombardy. | .50 |
| Thorn, Double White. | .50 | Thorn, Paul's Scarlet. | .50 |
| Tulip Tree. | .75 | * Willow, Kilmarnock, Weeping. | .75 |

EVERGREEN TREES

Most varieties about 2 ft.

| | |
|--|------|
| Arbor Vitae, American. | \$50 |
| Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis. | .75 |
| Arbor Vitae, Siberian. | .75 |
| Fir, Concolor. | 1.50 |
| Fir, Balsam. | .50 |
| Pine, White. | .50 |
| Pine, Austrian. | .50 |
| Pine, Scotch. | .75 |
| Spruce, Koster's Blue. | 2.50 |
| Spruce, Norway. | .50 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. | 2.00 |

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Must be ordered early as they are grown for us in the west.

Did you ever stop to think of the profit there is in growing Catalpa or Black Locust for posts? If you have any waste land, plant Locust 6 x 6 ft.

| | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|--|---------|----------|
| Catalpa Speciosa, 12-18 in. | \$2.00 | \$12.00 |
| Black Locust, 12-18 in. | 2.00 | 12.00 |
| Russian Mulberry, 12-18 in. | 3.00 | 18.00 |
| Black Walnut, 12-18 in. | 5.00 | 30.00 |

Special Offer of Strictly First-Class Trees of Medium Size

These are shown in cut on page 5 and are just as strictly first-class as the others there shown, but they are just a shade too small to go into the regular size. While there are some strong, straight whips among them, they are mainly as well branched in proportion to their size as the extra sized trees.

With the great demand for apple trees today, these trees are going like hot cakes; if you want any, order quick.

Sold only in lots of ten or more of a variety unless fewer than ten are offered; for instance, 10 Baldwin, 10 Spy, etc., and not 10 apple trees, 5 Baldwin and 5 Spy.

State if you desire us to put in other varieties in case we are sold out of any you order, naming your second choice of varieties.

APPLE TREES, except as noted, \$12.50 per 100

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 6 Alexander | 29 Hendrick Sweet | 11 Rome Beauty |
| 880 Baldwin, \$15.00 | 125 Hubbardston | 8 Roxbury Russet |
| 100 Ben Davis | 350 King | 40 Spitzenburg |
| 64 Black Ben Davis | 10 Ladies Sweet | 35 Stayman's Winesap |
| 12 Boiken | 19 Longfield | 173 Stark |
| 69 Constantine | 385 McIntosh \$15.00 | 50 Stearns |
| 220 Dutchess | 20 Maiden Blush | 136 Sutton Beauty |
| 23 Early Harvest | 390 Northern Spy | 9 Sweet Bough |
| 16 Early Strawberry | 7 N. W. Greening | 225 Talman Sweet |
| 18 Fall Pippin | 6 Ontario | 101 Twenty Ounce |
| 113 Fameuse | 25 Pewaukee | 780 Winter Banana |
| 16 Gano | 24 Pound Sweet | 12 Wolf River |
| 34 Golden Russet | 3 Rambo | 6 Yellow Bellflower |
| 11 Golden Sweet | 77 Red Astrachan | 3 Yellow Newtown |
| 9 Gravenstein | 7 Red Canada | 365 Yellow Transparent |
| 40 Grimes' Golden | 335 R. I. Greening | |

EUROPEAN PLUMS, \$12.50 per 100

| |
|-----------------------|
| 30 Bradshaw |
| 59 Fellenburg |
| 42 German Prune |
| 10 Lombard |
| 125 Shropshire Damson |
| 23 Yellow Egg |

JAPAN PLUMS, \$12.50 per 100

| |
|-------------------|
| 14 Abundance |
| 43 Burbank |
| 21 October Purple |
| 58 Red June |
| 65 Satsuma |
| 34 Wickson |

CHERRY TREES—\$12.50 per 100

| |
|--------------------|
| 124 Abbesse |
| 13 Black Tartarian |
| 237 Early Richmond |
| 58 English Morello |
| 4 May Duke |
| 223 Montmorency |
| 110 Marguerite |
| 30 Napoleon |
| 51 Windsor |
| 20 Yellow Spanish |

CAROLINA POPLAR

The usual size listed at 25c each, from 7 to 10 feet,

A few extra size trees, 10 to 15 feet high,

A very few big fellows, 15 to 20 feet high,

SIX FOR ONE DOLLAR
TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR
ONE FOR ONE DOLLAR

CATALPA SPECIOSA

The usual size listed at 50c each, from 6 to 8 feet,

A few hundred about one foot smaller, very nice,

THREE FOR ONE DOLLAR
FIVE FOR ONE DOLLAR

SPRAYING CHEMICALS

ARSENATE OF LEAD

PRICES per pound in unbroken packages, f. o. b. Baltimore.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 400 lb. barrels, 8c | 600 lb. barrels, 8c | 50 lb. kits, 10c |
| 500 lb. barrels, 8c | 100 lb. kits, 8½c | 25 lb. kits, 12c |

LIME—For Making Spray Mixtures

90% to 95% pure, \$1.10 per bbl. f. o. b. Tyrone, Pa. This is the grade of lime which should be used in making the concentrated solution of Lime-Sulphur and is the same that has been used for that purpose at the Experiment Station.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

In 48-51 gallon barrels, making about 550 gallons of mixture when diluted: \$9.00 per bbl.; \$6.00 per half bbl. (30 gallons), f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y.

SULPHUR—Fine Flour

For preparation of Lime-Sulphur Solution. In unbroken barrels, 250 lbs. each, \$6.25 per bbl. f. o. b. Newark, N. J. In ten barrel lots delivered at your station in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the New England States, freight paid.

SULPHUR—Commercial Flour

In 110 lb. bags, \$2.20 per bag, f. o. b. either New York City or Middleport, N. Y. In lots of ten bags or more, \$2.00 per bag.

This grade of Sulphur has been used at the Experiment Station in making the concentrated Lime-Sulphur Solution, and found to be all right for this purpose, although it is not so finely prepared as the more expensive Sulphur in barrels.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—Car lots only, about 20 tons

Fresh Burned Lime—\$3.00 per ton, no sacking, f. o. b. Kiln Lycoming Co., Pa., on Northern Central R. R.

Ground Lime Rock—Not burned, \$2.25 per ton, f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y., on the New York Central, West Shore and D. L. and W. R. R.s. This can be furnished in 100 lb. paper sacks at \$1.00 per ton additional.


 NIAGARA


 DELAWARE


 MOORE
EARLY

ARBOR COLLECTION

This page of our cover shows the six varieties of our Arbor Collection—the choicest selection possible for so few vines. For our larger collection of 12 vines for only \$1.50 see the Lakeside collection, page 23.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 Catawba | \$.15 |
| 1 Campbell Early | .30 |
| 1 Delaware | .20 |
| 1 Niagara | .15 |
| 1 Moore Early | .15 |
| 1 Winchell | .30 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| List Price | \$1.25 |
| <u>Collection Price</u> | <u>1.00</u> |


 CAMPBELL
EARLY


 WINCHELL


 CATAWBA